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THE

PRESCRIBER'S COMPANION.

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PREFACE

TO

THE THIRD EDITION.

THE present Edition of this Companion has been carefully revised, and some additions made in the shape of therapeutical suggestions which it is hoped will enhance its utility. The recent additions to the "British Pharmacopœia" have also been incorporated; and a new chapter added, giving, in alphabetical order, a list of the principal Spas of Europe, with their leading characteristics and uses. A change has also been made in the mode of indicating preparations which are not officinal—viz., by the addition of a line on each side of the page, instead of as heretofore by the latter being printed in red ink.

I hope this little work will continue to be a useful companion to the busy practitioner.

27, GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE,
June, 1874.

PREFACE

TO

THE SECOND EDITION.

In the Preface to the First Edition of this work I stated that I had much pleasure in compiling it, in the hope that it might be useful to the busy practitioner. The publication of a new Pharmacopœia common to Great Britain, in which many new preparations are introduced, many old ones omitted, and the names and composition of others largely altered, renders it imperatively necessary, in the interests of the public, that all who are called upon to prescribe should make themselves acquainted with these several changes. And it was with the view of facilitating this study that I resolved on devoting a little time to what I hoped might not prove unprofitable for those for whose benefit it was undertaken.

I thought, moreover, that the utility of the work would be still further increased if, in addition to the Pharmacopœial preparations, others

were introduced which experience had proved to be of value.

The present edition is so entirely remodelled and enlarged, that it may almost be regarded as a new work.

The arrangement now adopted will, I trust, be found more convenient to those who make it their companion in practice. I have not, indeed, done away with what was a principal feature, and I hope a merit, in the last edition—viz., the therapeutical classification of remedies; but I have arranged this in a different order, and have subordinated it to the main part of the work—the alphabetical arrangement of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, their composition, action, and doses. This, which constitutes Part I., is literally, I hope, as easy for reference as A, B, C. It differs from the arrangement of the "British Pharmacopœia" in this important respect, that I have grouped together, in proper alphabetical order, under their respective headings, *all* the preparations of each individual drug; so that the student or practitioner may see at a glance the officinal and other preparations from which selection may be made according to the object desired.

In the "British Pharmacopœia," on the contrary, Liniments, Mixtures, Powders, Tinctures, &c., are separated from the drugs, and grouped in *their* alphabetical order, under the

initial letters L, M, P, T, &c., respectively; an arrangement which, it appears to me, has this great drawback, that it necessitates reference to different parts of the work for information respecting the several preparations of any given drug.

Further, it will be observed as a novelty in this edition, that all non-officinal preparations, among which are many of great value, and of frequent use in practice, are printed in red ink, as a means of readily distinguishing them from the pharmacopœial compounds.

Part II. comprises a "Classification of Remedies according to action," also grouped in Alphabetical order, with reference to the page in Part I., where the drug in question is described. This, I hope and believe, will be found useful to the practitioner.

Part III. contains some brief Remarks on the Art of Prescribing.

Part IV. gives a short Account of Poisons and their Antidotes.

Part V. details some of the principal Baths and Mineral Waters, with their leading chemical characteristics.

Lastly, the Appendix contains a table of elementary bodies with their chemical symbols and equivalent numbers; also, tables of the weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia with their symbols, together with the corresponding ones in the French system.

In reference to the alterations in the weights introduced into the Pharmacopœia of 1864, and the abolition of all signs or symbols in prescribing, which was then *ordered*, but in the present Pharmacopœia is made *optional*, it will be noticed that I have adhered to the plan of my former edition, and have adopted the changes as to *weights;* the drachm and scruple are not mentioned, nor are their signs used, but only the grain and the ounce: but as regards measures for *fluids*, I have retaine d the signs of the drachm and ounce only prefixing the letter f., signifying *fluid*. The manifest convenience of these symbols in place of the more clumsy fl.drm. or drs., and the fl.ozs., is such, that it is thought they will still be in general use, and hence their retention here.

I must repeat what I stated in the preface to the last edition, that my intention has not been in any way to give directions how to *make*, but only how to *use* these preparations, to state their composition, and to give briefly an outline of the process adopted in the manufacture of some of them. In short, my desire has been to make a work which might be useful in daily practice; and in this I hope I have succeeded.

27, George Street,
Hanover Square,
May, 1867.

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THE

PRESCRIBER'S COMPANION.

PART I.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, THEIR COMPOSITION, ACTION, AND DOSES.

ABSINTHIUM. The dried herb Artemisia absinthium. Wormwood.

Infusum Absinthii.

Composed of the dried herb 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic. Anthelmintic per rectum, to the amount of a pint for an adult.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—The sulphates of iron and zinc.

Oleum Absinthii.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏j to ♏v.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. A gummy exudation from the stem of one or more undetermined species of Acacia.
Action.—Demulcent and emollient.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Mucilago Acaciæ. (Formerly Mistura Acaciæ.)
Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., water 6 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏x to ♏xx.
Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, acidulous salts, salts of lead, iron, and zinc, and alcoholic preparations.
An agreeable demulcent drink for irritable coughs may be made by mixing 1 oz. of mucilage with 20 oz. of water, and adding an ounce of simple syrup.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Trochisci Acaciæ. Ph. Edin.
Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., starch 1 oz., sugar 1 lb.; make into a mass with rose-water, and divide into lozenges.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

ACETUM. Vinegar. An acid liquid, prepared from malt and unmalted grain by the acetous fermentation. Sp. gr. 1·017 to 1·019.
Action.—Refrigerant. With sage tea, it forms a useful gargle in relaxed sore throat.
Dose.—fʒss. to fʒij in sweetened water.

Acetum Cantharidis. *Vide* CANTHARIS.

Acetum Scillæ. *Vide* SCILLA.

Acidum Aceticum. (About $\frac{1}{15}$ weaker than the first.) Contains 28 per cent. of anhydrous acid. Prepared from wood by destructive distillation. Sp. gr. 1·044. $HO,O_4H_3O_3$.
Action.—Diluted with an equal portion of water for subcutaneous injection in cancer.

Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum. Ph. Edin.
Rosemary and origanum dried, of each 1 oz., lavender ½ oz., cloves 30 grs., acetic acid 1½ pints.
Action.—Refrigerant. A more agreeable form than the dilute acetic acid.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xv.
For a child a year old, ♏j.

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.
Composed of acetic acid 1 pint, water 7 pints. Sp. gr. 1·006. Contains 3·63 per cent. of anhydrous acid.
Action.—Refrigerant; used locally as a mild escharotic in some skin eruptions.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xxx to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏iij.
The preparations of acetic acid are *incompatible* with alkalies, alkaline earths and their carbonates; mucilage.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.
Sp. gr. 1·065 to 1·066. $C_4H_3O_3$. Not used internally.
Action.—Caustic, vesicant.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. AsO_3. *Vide* ARSENICUM.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. $HO,C_{14}H_5O_3$. *Vide* BENZOINUM.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. $HO,C_{12}H_5O$. Sp. gr. 1·065. An acid obtained from coal tar by distillation.
Action.—Disinfectant. Useful in checking flatulence and correcting fetor of breath; also for controlling some forms of diarrhœa; as a local application for correcting fœtid discharges and inducing healthy granulation; also as a gargle in putrid sore throat.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs. in water or pill.
For a gargle, 1 gr. to the oz.
For a lotion, 1 gr. to 2 oz.
For an injection, 1 gr. to 4 oz.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.

Composed of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.
This is the best form of keeping the acid in a liquid state. f℥j = 15 grs.; ♏iv = 1 gr.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏x in water.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone.

Carbolic acid 12 grs., curd soap 180 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.
Action.—Disinfectant. Useful per vaginam in cases of cancer uteri.

Sodæ Sulpho Carbolas.

A compound of soda with sulpho-carbolic acid:
Action.—Disinfectant. Has been recommended in the treatment of zymotic disease, also in various forms of blood poisoning, and for some forms of obstinate sickness.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
Other sulpho-carbolates, as of lime, magnesia, potash, and ammonia, have been recommended for the same diseases.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.
Prepared from the juice of the fruit of Citrus Limetta, or from lemon juice. $3\ HO,C_{12}H_5O_{11}$.
Action.—Refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.
This acid is seldom given alone, though in solution it forms a pleasant cooling drink. It is decomposed by the strong acids, and with alkalis it forms citrates, but requires different quantities for its complete saturation, thus—

20grs. of the acid require	29 grs.	of bicarbonate of potash.	
,, ,,	24 ,,	,,	soda.
,, ,,	17 ,,	carbonate of ammonia.	
,, ,,	15 ,,	,,	magnesia.

Half an ounce of fresh lemon juice is equal to about 17 grs. of citric acid.

ACIDUM GALLICUM. $3\ HO,C_{14}H_5O_7+2\ HO$. *Vide* GALLA.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. Sp. gr. 1·16. HCl.
Prepared by distilling chloride of sodium with sulphuric acid. Used chiefly as a caustic or lotion, seldom internally, except as

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Composed of 8 oz. of the strong acid to a sufficiency of water to make sp. gr. 1·052. ♏iij = ♏j of strong acid.
Action.—Refrigerant; astringent; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx. As a gargle, ʒj to ℥viij of water or of the infusion of roses, in cases of relaxed or ulcerated throat.
For a child a year old, ♏j.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, tartrates and citrates; tartar emetic, the salts of silver and lead, and most earths and oxides; mucilage.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.
Prepared by acting on ferrocyanide of potassium with sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. 0·997. HC_2N. It contains 2 per cent. by weight of acid. A powerful poison.
Action.—Sedative; antispasmodic; allays vomiting. Useful in dyspepsia, and gastrodynia. To allay the itching of pruritus a lotion of ʒij to ℥viij of water may be used.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v.
For a child a year old, ♏½.
Incompatibles.—Metallic oxides, the mineral acids, the salts of iron, and nitrate of silver.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.
Take of dilute hydrocyanic acid 10 or 15 minims, water 1 fl.dr. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.
Action.—As above.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. $C_6H_5O_5HO$.
Prepared by the fermentation of cane sugar with cheese.
Action.—Is supposed to favour the digestive process.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xv.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.
Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid and nitrate of potash. Sp. gr. 1·42. HO,NO_5.
Action.—Used chiefly as a caustic, or largely diluted as a lotion.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.
Composed of nitric acid 6 fl. oz., water a sufficiency to make it sp. gr. 1·101. ♏v = ♏j of strong acid.
Action.—Astringent; tonic; refrigerant. Infusion of roses made with this acid, instead of sulphuric

acid, and sweetened, is the most elegant form for administering quinine with an astringent (Squire).
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏j.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis, their carbonates and acetates, the earths and their oxides, sulphurets, the sulphate of iron; mucilage.

Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Composed of nitric acid 3 fl.oz., hydrochloric acid 4 fl oz., water 25 fl.oz. Sp. gr. 1·074. ♏v = ♏j of strong nitro-hydrochloric acid
Action.—Tonic, refrigerant, alterative, and astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx freely diluted.
For a child a year old, ♏j.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis, alkaline earths, mucilage.
The nitro-muriatic acid bath is composed of f℥viij of this, or about f℥ij of the strong acid, to a gallon of water. Temp. 98°. Apply a flannel roller soaked with this round the liver, and cover with oiled silk; keep constantly applied.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. $3\,HO,PO_5$.
Prepared by the action of nitric acid on phosphorus. Sp. gr. 1·08.
Action.—Tonic; refrigerant. Useful in allaying thirst in diabetes.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx, freely diluted.
Incompatibles.—Lime water, calcareous salts, alkaline carbonates.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.
Prepared by the combustion of sulphur and the oxidation of the resulting sulphurous acid by means of nitrous vapour. $HOSO_3$. Sp. gr. 1·843.
Action.—A powerful caustic. Not used internally.

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum. Sp. gr. 0·927

Prepared by digesting cinnamon 2 oz., ginger 1¼ oz., with sulphuric acid 3 fl.oz., rectified spirit 2 pints.
Action.—Tonic; slightly astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏j.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, some earths and earthy carbonates, the oxides of metals, solutions of the chloride of calcium, acetate of lead, baryta, &c.

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.

Composed of sulphuric acid 7 fl.oz., water a sufficiency to make it sp. gr. 1·094. ♏xij = ♏j strong acid.
Action.—Tonic; refrigerant; astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx.
For a child a year old, ♏j.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Acidum Sulphurosum. SO_2. Sp. gr. 1·04.

Prepared by distilling together sulphuric acid and charcoal, the gas being dissolved in distilled water.
Used diluted 1 part to 6 as a stimulant lotion; also as a deoxidizing, disinfecting, and antiseptic agent.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj, largely diluted. Useful in some forms of obstinate sickness; and diluted with an equal quantity of glycerine, for parasitic affections of the skin, &c.

ACIDUM TANNICUM.—*Vide* GALLA.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Prepared from acid tartrate of potash by the action of chalk, chloride of calcium, and subsequent separation by means of sulphuric acid. $2\ HO,C_8H_4O_{10}$.
Action—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, mineral acids, salts of lead, mercury and vegetable astringents.

ACONITI FOLIA. The fresh leaves and flowering tops of Aconitum napellus. Monkshood.

Extractum Aconiti.

The expressed juice evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Anodyne and sedative. Useful in various neuralgic affections, especially as a local application.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs.
This preparation is of very uncertain strength.

ACONITI RADIX. (The dried root.)

Tinctura Aconiti.

Macerate 2½ oz. of root in 1 pint of rectified spirit. This preparation is just one-third the strength of that in the Ph. Lond., and one-fourth that of the Ph. Dub.
Action.—Sedative and anodyne. Lowers the frequency of the pulse, and produces perspiration. Is very useful in some forms of neuralgia.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏x or ♏xv.

Linimentum Aconiti.

Aconite root 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit q. s. to make a pint. 1 fl.oz. = 1 oz. of the dried root.
Action.—Useful as a sedative or anodyne application in painful affections; is best diluted with soap or camphor liniment in equal parts.

Aconitia. The alkaloid of the root.
This is such an exceedingly powerful poison that its internal administration is always dangerous; even $\frac{1}{60}$th of a grain has been known to produce evil results. It is intended only for external use, and then great caution must be exercised.

Unguentum Aconitiæ.
Aconitia 8 grs., rectified spirit ♏xxx, lard 1 oz.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. Applied in neuralgia. Is very costly and no better than the liniment.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA. The root of Cimicifuga racemosa. Black Snakeroot.

Decoctum Actææ Racemosæ.
Composed of 1 oz. of the root to a pint of water.
Action.—Sedative; anodyne; alterative. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgia.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

Tinctura Actææ Racemosæ.
The root of actæa 4 oz., rectified spirit a pint.
Action.—Sedative; it is also said to possess powerful anodyne properties in lumbago and acute rheumatism, and to be useful in chorea.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏iij.

ADEPS PRÆPARATUS. Hog's fat deprived of its membranes, and purified by heat.
Used in the preparation of Unguentum simplex.

Adeps Benzoatus.
Prepared by heating fresh lard one pound with resin of benzoin 160 grs.
The object of the resin is to preserve the lard from becoming rancid, and so to make it better adapted for the preparation of ointments.

ÆRUGO. Verdigris, subacetate of copper.

Linimentum Æruginis. Ph. Lond.
Verdigris 1 oz., vinegar 7 fl.oz., honey 14 oz.
Action.—Useful as a stimulant embrocation.

Unguentum Æruginis. Ph. Edin.
Resinous ointment 15 oz., verdigris 1 oz.
Action.—As a stimulant to sluggish granulations.

ÆTHER, an oxide of Ethyl, C_4H_5O. Sp. gr. 0·735. (Æther Sulphuricus. Ed. Dub.)
Action.—Antispasmodic; diffusible stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx or f℥j.

Æther Aceticus. $C_4H_5O,C_4H_3O_3$. Sp. gr. 0·910.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j.

Æther Purus. C_4H_5O. Sp. gr. 0·720.

Spiritus Ætheris. Sp. gr. 0.807. (Formerly Spiritus Ætheris Compositus.) Hoffman's Anodyne.
A mixture of ether 10 fl.oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏iv.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. (Formerly Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici. Ph. Lond., Edin.)
Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and rectified spirit. C_4H_5O,NO_3. Sp. gr. 0·845.
Action.—Diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant, and slightly antispasmodic. In catarrh, influenza, cardiac dropsy, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏iij to ♏v.
Incompatibles.—Protosalts of iron and the preparations of guaiacum, alkaline, and earthy carbonates, iodide of potassium.

ALBUMEN OVI. The liquid white of the egg of Gallus Banckiva var. domesticus.

ALCOHOL AMYLICUM. Fousel oil. $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. Sp. gr. 818.
Described as "an oily liquid, contained in the crude spirit produced by the fermentation of saccharine solutions with yeast." It is illegal to use it in the preparation of tinctures.

ALLIUM SATIVA. The bulb of the common Garlic.
Action and Uses.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, and diuretic. Useful in hooping-cough, asthma, and other pulmonary affections. In India it is used in intermittent fevers; also as a vermifuge.
Dose.—For an adult, one or more bulbs.

ALOE BARBADENSIS. The juice of the leaf of Aloe vulgaris.
Action and Uses.—In the doses given below for the preparations of aloes the action is powerfully purgative

and cathartic; in smaller doses they act as stomachics and tonics. The larger doses also act as emmenagogues. 2 grs. Barbadoes = 3 Socotrine.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

ALOE SOCOTRINÆ. The juice of the leaf of one or more undetermined species of aloe.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Aloin. The Alkaloid of Aloes.
Action.—A powerful purgative. It is contra-indicated in pregnancy and in hæmorrhoidal conditions.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum.
Composed of extract of socotrine aloes 120 grs., myrrh and saffron 90 grs., carbonate of potash 60 grs., extract of liquorice 1 oz., compound tincture of cardamoms 8 fl.oz., distilled water to 30 fl.oz.
Action.—Purgative, emmenagogue, tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j or f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥ss.

Enema Aloes.
Aloes 40 grs., carbonate potash 15 grs., starch 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Cathartic.

Extractum Aloes Barbadensis.
An aqueous extract.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.

Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ.
Prepared like the preceding.
Action.—Cathartic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Pilula Aloes Barbadensis. (Pilula Aloes cum Sapone. Ph. Lond.)
Composed of Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., hard soap 1 oz., oil of caraway 1 fl.dr., confection of roses 1 oz.
Action.—As above, but is somewhat less griping.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ.
Composed of socotrine aloes 1 oz., assafœtida 1 oz., hard soap 1 oz., confection of roses 1 oz.
Action.—Purgative and antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ.
Composed of socotrine aloes 2 oz., myrrh 1 oz., saffron ½ oz., confection of roses 2½ oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Socotrinæ.
Composed of socotrine aloes 2 oz., hard soap 1 oz., volatile oil of nutmeg 1 fl.dr., confection of roses 1 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.
Composed of aloes 1 oz., extract of gentian, ½ oz., oil of caraway 40 drops, syrup q. s.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Ferri.

Sulphate of iron 1½ oz., Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., compound cinnamon powder 3 oz., confection of roses 4 oz.

Action.—Purgative; chalybeate; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pulvis Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.

Composed of aloes 1½ oz., guaiacum resin 1 oz., compound powder of cinnamon ½ oz.

Action.—Alterative; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult 10 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes ½ oz., extract of liquorice 1½ oz., proof spirit a sufficiency to make a pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Aloes Composita. Ph. Edin.

Aloes 4 oz., saffron 2 oz., tincture of myrrh, 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

Vinum Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes 1½ oz., cardamoms 80 grs., ginger 80 grains, sherry 2 pints.

Action.—As above; stomachic; tonic

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

ALTHÆA. The leaves and root of Althæa officinalis. Marshmallow.

Mistura Althææ. Ph. Edin.

Althæa root 4 oz., raisins 2 oz., water 5 pints, boiled to 3.
Action.—Demulcent; emollient.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus Althææ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of althæa root 1½ oz., sugar 3 lbs., water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.
Action.—Demulcent; ptisan.
Dose.—For children, f℥j to f℥ij.

ALUMEN. $NH_4O,SO_3,Al_2O_3\ 3\ SO_3,\ 24\ HO$.
Sulphate of alumina and potash.
Action.—Astringent; very valuable to check mucous and sanguineous discharges.
Dose.—For an adult 5 to 15 grs.
For a child a year old, ½ gr. to 1 gr.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, alkaline earths, vegetable astringents, phosphates, preparations of mercury, lead, and baryta, and all vegetable infusions containing tannic acid.

Alumen Exsiccatum.

Prepared by heating alumen to liquefaction till vapour ceases to be given off.
Action.—Styptic; escharotic. For external use only.

Cataplasma Aluminis.

Composed of the white of 2 eggs, and alum 60 grs.
Action.—Astringent; styptic.

Alumen Ferreum.

Prepared by dissolving peroxide of iron in sulphuric acid, and adding sulphate of potash. The peroxide of iron takes the place of alumina in common alum.
Action.—Powerfully astringent as well as chalybeate; useful as a topical application, and to check hæmaturia.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
For a child a year old, ½ gr.

Alumen Sulpho Tannicum.

A compound of alum with tannic acid.
Action.—A powerful and effective astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
For a child a year old, ½ gr.

Liquor Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Lond.

Sulphate of zinc and alum, of each 1 oz., water 3 pints.
Used chiefly as a lotion; it contains 1 grain of each of the salts in 1 fl. dr.
Action.—Astringent. For external use only.

Pulvis Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Edin.

Composed of alum 4 oz., kino 1 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.
For a child a year old, ½ gr.

AMMONIA. NH_4O.

Linimentum Ammoniæ.

Solution of ammonia 1 fl.oz., olive oil 3 fl.oz.
Action.—A local stimulant and rubefacient.

Liquor Ammoniæ. Sp. gr. ·959.

1 pint of strong solution of ammonia, 2 pints of water.
Action.—Stimulant; antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xx.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij.
Incompatibles.—All acids; the earths, except lime and magnesia.

Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior.

Prepared by distilling chloride of ammonium, slaked lime, and water; it contains 32½ per cent. of pure ammonia; sp. gr. ·891.
Action.—Powerfully stimulant; rarely used internally; rubefacient externally.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏iij to ♏v.

Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.

A neutral solution of acetate of ammonia, prepared by mixing 10 fl.oz. of acetic acid, 3½ oz. of carbonate of ammonia, water 2½ pints. $NH_4O,C_4H_3O_3$.
Action.—Refrigerant and diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥vj.
For a child a year old, ♏x to ♏xx.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, acids, alkaline earths, corrosive sublimate, and the sulphates

of iron, copper, and zinc, nitrate of silver, and acetate of lead.

This preparation is about the strength of the Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis of the Ph. Lond. and Edin., $\frac{1}{3}$ stronger than that of the Ph. Dub., and about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Ammoniæ Benzoas. *Vide* PREPARATIONS OF BENZOINUM.

Ammonii Bromidum. NH_4Br.

Action.—Nervine sedative, and antispasmodic; useful in whooping-cough and other convulsive affections.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 or 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

This preparation is also made in the granulated effervescing form, containing 2 grs. of the salt in 60 grs. The dose for an adult is from 60 to 120 grs.

Ammoniæ Carbonas. $2NH_4O,3CO_2$. (Formerly Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonas. Ph. Lond., Dub.)

Action.—Stimulant, expectorant, emetic, and diaphoretic; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, as a stimulant, 2 to 5 grs.; emetic, 15 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, alkalis, alum, sulphate of magnesia and zinc, salts of iron, mercury, and lead.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.

Composed of carbonate of ammonia 8 oz., strong solution of ammonia 4 oz., volatile oil of nutmeg

½ fl.oz., oil of lemon 6 fl.drs., rectified spirit 6 pints, water 3 pints, distilled to 7 pints. Sp. gr. 0·870.
Action.—Stimulant; useful in nervous headaches.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij.

Tinctura Ammoniæ Composita. Ph. Lond.
Mastic 120 grs., rectified spirit 9 fl.drs., oil of lavender 14 ♏, strong solution of ammonia, 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏x or ♏xv.
For a child a year old, ♏ss. to ♏j.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.
Assafœtida 1½ oz., strong solution of ammonia 2 fl.oz., rectified spirit a sufficiency to make a pint.
Action.—Stimulant; principally used as an anti-hysterical remedy, or for flatulence.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.

Ammonii Chloridum. NH_4Cl. (Ammoniæ Murias. Ph. Edin. and Dub. Ammoniæ Hydrochloras. B.P. 1864).
Prepared by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with ammonia, and evaporating to dryness.
Action.—Alterative; cholagogue; anodyne in some forms of neuralgia; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.
Incompatibles.—Acids and caustic alkalies, salts of lead and silver.

Liquor Ammoniæ Citratis. $3\ NH_4OC_{12}H_5O_{11}$.
A saturated solution of citrate of ammonia prepared by mixing solutions of citric acid 3 oz., and

strong solution of ammonia 2¾ oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Refrigerant; expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥vj.
Incompatibles.—The same as the Liq. Ammon. Acet.

Ammoniæ Formias. NH_4O,C_2HO_3.
Action.—Has been recommended as a stimulant in chronic affections of the nervous system, epilepsy, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in solution.

Ammonii Iodidum. NH_4I.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; similar to iodide of potassium. Useful in syphilitic and scrofulous affections.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Ammoniæ Nitras. NH_3,NO_5,HO.
Prepared by neutralizing diluted nitric acid with solution of ammonia.
Not used medicinally.

Ammoniæ Nitras Effervescens.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 40 grs.
60 grs. contain 5 grs. of the nitrate.

Ammoniæ Phosphas.
Prepared by acting on strong solution of ammonia with dilute phosphoric acid. $2\ NH_4O,HO,PO_5$.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulant; diaphoretic. Has been recommended in cases of lithiasis, to render the urates of soda and lime soluble.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Ammoniæ Sulphas. NH_4O,SO_3.
Action.—Stimulant; resolvent; diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Ammoniæ Valerianas.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant to the nervous system. Very useful in cases of hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs.
As this salt is exceedingly deliquescent, it is best kept as a solution containing 25 per cent. of the salt, the dose being 15 to 30 drops.

AMMONIACUM. The gum resin from the stem of Dorema ammoniacum.
Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant to mucous membranes.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs., in pill or emulsion.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci. Ph. Lond.
Ammoniacum 5 oz., dilute acetic acid 8 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.
Ammoniac 12 oz., mercury 3 oz., olive oil f℥j, sulphur 8 grs.
Action.—Stimulant; resolvent.

Mistura Ammoniaci.
A solution of ammoniac ¼ oz. in water 8 fl.oz.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulating expectorant. Useful in chronic bronchitis.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.

AMYGDALA AMARA. The seed of the tree Amygdalus communis, var. amara. Bitter almond.
Used for preparing the Oleum Amygdalæ.

AMYGDALA DULCIS. The seeds of Amygdalus communis, var. dulcis. Sweet almond.

Mistura Amygdalæ.
Compound powder of amonds 2½ oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Diluent; demulcent. Useful as a basis for cough mixtures. Almond cakes have been recommended by Dr. Pavey instead of bread in diabetic subjects.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Oleum Amygdalæ. The oil expressed from bitter or sweet almonds.
Action.—The same as the mixture.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss. in emulsion.

Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus. (Formerly Confectio Amygdalæ. Ph. Lond.)
Sweet almonds 8 oz., sugar 4 oz., gum acacia 1 oz.
Used only for the Mistura Amygdalæ.
Dose.—60 to 120 grs.

AMYL NITRIS. $C_{10}H_{11}O,NO_3$.
Produced by the action of nitric acid on amylic alcohol.
Action.—Antispasmodic. Useful in some bronchial affections.
Dose.—By inhalation, the vapour of ♏ij to ♏v. To be used with caution.

AMYLENE.
Prepared by the distillation of amylic alcohol with chloride of zinc. $C_{10}H_{10}$.
Action.—Anæsthetic. Recommended and used by the late Dr. Snow. Seldom employed now.

AMYLUM. Starch procured from the seed of Triticum vulgare. Common Wheat.

Glycerinum Amyli. Plasma.
Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine, 8 fl.oz.
Action.—Emollient.

Mucilago Amyli. (Formerly Decoctum Amyli.)
Composed of starch 120 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Emollient; absorbent.
Dose.—Ad libitum. As the vehicle for active drugs in enemata, and for making the starch bandages.
Incompatibles.—All preparations of iodine.

Amyli Iodidum.
Prepared by rubbing iodine (24 grs. moistened with a few drops of spirit) with starch (1 oz.) until the powder becomes uniformly blue.
Action and Uses.—Similar to iodine, less irritating to the stomach.
Dose.—A teaspoonful, in some thick vehicle, gradually increased.

ANDIRA INERMIS. The bark.
Action.—Purgative; very much resembles jalap.
Dose.—Of the powdered bark for an adult, 20 to 30 grs.

ANETHI FRUCTUS. The fruit of Anethum graveolens. Common Dill.
Action.—Carminative; stimulant; aromatic.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Anethi.
1lb. of bruised dill fruit distilled with two gallons of water.
Action.—As above. Useful in flatulence.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

Oleum Anethi.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v. on sugar or in emulsion.

ANGELICA. The root or seeds of Archangelica officinalis. Garden Angelica.
Action.—This was formerly much esteemed as an effective aromatic stimulant and stomachic.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.; or in infusion.

ANILINE. Obtained from coal tar, indigo, &c. $C_{12}H_7N$.
Used in the form of sulphate, in doses of 1 gr.
Action.—Useful in chronic spasmodic nervous affections.

ANISUM. The fruit of Pimpinella anisum. Aniseed.
Action.—Carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Anisi. Ph. Lond.
A mixture of the oil of aniseed in water.
Action.—As above. Useful in flatulence.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥iv.
For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Essentia Anisi.
Oil of Anise 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; carminative; aromatic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx.
For a child a year old, ♏j.

Oleum Anisi.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v, on sugar or in an emulsion.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. The flower-heads of Anthemis nobilis. Chamomile.
Action.—An aromatic and slightly stimulant bitter stomachic tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Extractum Anthemidis.

A watery extract.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Anthemidis.

Composed of chamomile flowers ½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Oleum Anthemidis.

Action.—As above. Used in preparing the extract.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v, on sugar or in emulsion.

ANTIMONIUM. Sb. Eq. 129.

Antimonii Oxidum. SbO_2. (Antimonii Teroxydum. Ph. Edin.)

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on terchloride of antimony.
Action.—Diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic, according to the dose. It is best given in the form of pill or powder.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ to 2 grs., or 5 grs. as an emetic.

Pulvis Antimonialis. (James's powder, Pulvis Antimonialis Composita. Ph. Lond.)
Oxide of antimony 1 part, phosphate of lime 2 parts.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Liquor Antimonii Chloridi. Sp. gr. 1·47.
Action.—Caustic; irritant; causes little pain or inflammation; is never used internally.

Antimonium Nigrum. SbS^2. (Oxysulphuret of Antimony. Ph. Lond.)
Prepared by the purification of sulphide of antimony by fusion. Not used medicinally.

Antimonium Sulphuratum.
Composed of the sulphide of antimony, SbS_3, with a small and variable amount of oxide of antimony, SbO_3.
Action.—Alterative; emetic; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.; as an emetic 10 grs.

Antimonium Tartaratum. (Antimonii Potassio Tartras. Ph. Lond.)
Prepared by the action of acid tartrate of potash on oxide of antimony. $KO,SbO_3,C_8H_4O_{10}+2\,HO$.
Action and Uses.—As an alterative, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. or $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.; as a diaphoretic and expectorant, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.; as a sudorific, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; as an emetic, 1 gr. to 2 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids, alkalis, their carbonates, lime-water, the salts of lead, and most bitter and astringent infusions.

Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati.
Tartarated antimony $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., simple ointment 1 oz.
This preparation contains nearly twice as much tartarated antimony as Ung. Antim. Tart. Dub. Ph.
Action.—Stimulant; irritant; vesicant.

Vinum Antimoniale. (Vinum Antimonii Potassio Tartratis.)
A solution of tartarated antimony 40 grs., in sherry 1 pint (= 1 gr. in ½ fl. oz., or ¼ gr. in f℥j).
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx, f℥ij, or more, according to the action required.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij, or ♏x as an emetic.

APIOL. The active principle of the seeds of Petroselinum sativum. Common parsley. The preparation exists as a yellow oily fluid.
Action.—A galactagogue; also tonic, antiperiodic, and emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xv in syrup.
Capsules of the above are also made, and recommended for their emmenagogue properties.
Dose.—One night and morning.

AQUA. Natural water, the purest that can be obtained. To be filtered if necessary. HO. Eq. 9.

Aqua Chloroformi.
Chloroform f℥j, distilled water f℥xxv.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.

Aqua Destillata.

ARECA. The seed of Areca catechu.
Action.—Gently astringent. Not much used.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ to ¾ oz. in powder.

ARGENTUM. Pure metallic silver. Ag. Eq. 108.

Argenti Nitras.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on silver. AgO,NO_5.

Action.—Astringent; tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in epilepsy. Best given in form of pill with bread. Apt to discolour the skin. Used also as a caustic.

Dose.—For an adult, ⅛ gr. to ⅓ gr. in pill.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis and their carbonates, vegetable astringents.

Liquor Argenti Nitratis. Ph. Lond.

Nitrate of silver 60 grs., distilled water 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Used as a stimulant lotion to wounds.

Argenti Oxidum.

Prepared by the action of a solution of lime on one of nitrate of silver. AgO.

Action.—Tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic. Said not to discolour the skin as the nitrate. Best given in pill with bread.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. The fresh root of Cochlearia armoracia. Horse-radish plant.

Action.—Stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic. Useful in atonic dyspepsia and for flatulence.

Dose.—Of the powder, for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Infusum Armoraciæ Compositum. Ph. Lond.

Horse-radish and mustard-seeds of each 1 oz., compound spirit of horse-radish 1 fl.oz., boiling water 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant, &c., as above.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.

Composed of horse-radish 20 oz., bitter orange-peel 20 oz., nutmeg ½ oz., proof spirit 1 gallon, water 2 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ♏iij.

ARNICÆ RADIX. The dried rhizome and rootlets of Arnica montana. Mountain Arnica.

Action.—Stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic. Externally it is used to bruises.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Infusum Arnicæ.

Composed of ½ oz. of the root to 1 pint of water.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 fl.oz.

Tinctura Arnicæ.

Composed of arnica root 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant, &c., as above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ♏iij.

ARSENICUM. As. Eq. 75.

Acidum Arseniosum. White arsenic. AsO_3.

Prepared by subliming commercial arsenious acid.

Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in chronic skin diseases, ague, and as a nervine tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. in solution after meals. None of the preparations of arsenic are fitted for young children.

Incompatibles.—Earths, bitter infusions, and the salts of iron.

Liquor Arsenicalis. (Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis. Ph. Lond. Fowler's Solution.)

Arsenious acid 80 grs., carbonate of potash 80 grs., compound tincture of lavender 5 fl.drs., water to a pint. A fluid drachm contains ½ gr. of arsenious acid.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v or ♏x after food. Not suitable for very young children.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, sulphates of magnesia, iron, and copper, chlorides of calcium, iron, and barium, nitrate of silver, alum, and decoction of bark.

Ferri Arsenias. $3\,FeO,AsO_5$.

Prepared by mixing a solution of arseniate and acetate of soda with one of sulphate of iron.

Action.—Alterative, nervine tonic. Useful in nervous debility and some chronic skin diseases attended with anæmia.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to ½ gr. in pill after food.

Sodæ Arsenias. $2\,NaO,HO,AsO_5+14\,HO$.

Prepared by the action of arsenious acid on nitrate and carbonate of soda.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful in chronic nervous affections and cutaneous diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to ½ gr. in pill after food.

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.

A solution of arseniate of soda, 4 grs., in an ounce of water. About same strength as *Liquor Arsenicalis.*

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v after food.

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.

Composed of arsenious acid 80 grs., hydrochloric acid 2 fl.drs., distilled water to make 1 pint. Sp. gr. 1·009. Is the same strength as the liquor arsenicalis.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v or ♏x after food.

Arsenici Iodidi. AsI_3.

Prepared by subliming together iodine and arsenic.
Action.—Tonic; resolvent. Useful in lepra and other chronic scaly skin diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., gradually increased to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. Best given in the form of

Liquor Arsenici Iodidi. er. Disp.

Composed of liquor iodinii compositus 1 fl.oz., liquor potassæ arsenitis 4 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xv after food.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.

(Donovan's Solution.)
A solution of the iodi-arsenite of mercury, each drm. of which contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of arsenious acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of peroxide of mercury, and $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of iodine.
Action.—As above. Especially useful in syphilis.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xx after food.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM. The leaves or the root of the common Asarabacca.
Action.—Emetic; expectorant; in small doses errhine.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs. as an emetic.

ASPARAGUS. The root and young shoots of Asparagus officinalis.

Decoctum Asparagi.

Composed of asparagus root 1 oz., water 2 pints.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

ASSAFŒTIDA. The gum resin of Narthex assafœtida.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pill or emulsion.

Emplastrum Assafœtidæ. (Ph. Edin.)

Composed of litharge plaster and assafœtida, of each 2 oz., galbanum and bees'-wax, of each 1 oz.
Action.—Stimulant.

Enema Assafœtidæ.

Assafœtida 30 grs., distilled water, 4 fl. oz.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatulence.

Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ.

Composed of socotrine aloes, assafœtida, hard soap, and confection of roses, of each 1 oz.
Action.—Purgative; antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Assafœtidæ Composita. (Pilula Galbani Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of assafœtida, galbanum, myrrh, of each 2 oz., treacle 1 oz. by weight.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Used in flatulence.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Assafœtidæ.

Composed of assafœtida 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatulence and hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.

ATROPIA. $C_{34}H_{23}NO_6$. The alkaloid obtained from the root of Atropa belladonna. Deadly nightshade.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. Seldom used internally.

Liquor Atropiæ. (Tinctura Atropiæ.)

Atropine 4 grs., rectified spirit 1 fl.dr., water 7 fl.dr. ʒj = ½ gr.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏j to ♏ij.

Unguentum Atropiæ.

Atropia 8 grs., rectified spirit ♏xxx, lard 1 oz. ℥ss = ¼ gr.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. To be used cautiously.

Atropiæ Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on atropia. Used only for the preparation of

Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis.

Composed of sulphate of atropine 4 grs., rectified spirit 1 fl.dr., distilled water 7 fl.drs.
Action.—As a lotion to the eye, it is less irritating than the uncombined alkaloid.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏iv = $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. For subcutaneous injection ♏j to ♏ij. This may be combined with the acetate of morphia, so that $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. is injected.

AURANTIUM.

Aurantii Cortex. The dried outer part of the rind of the bitter orange. Citrus Bigaradia.
Action.—An aromatic bitter stomachic tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs., or more.

Infusum Aurantii.
Bitter orange-peel ½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—An agreeable aromatic bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Aurantii Compositum.
Bitter orange-peel ¼ oz., lemon peel 60 grs., bruised cloves 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—An aromatic stimulating stomachic tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Syrupus Aurantii.
Tincture of orange-peel 1 fl.oz., syrup 7 fl.oz.
Action.—It has very feeble action, and is chiefly of use to flavour other medicines.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏x.

Tinctura Aurantii.
Bitter orange-peel 2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

Vinum Aurantii.

Wine made in Britain by the fermentation of a saccharine solution, to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added.

Action.—Slightly bitter and aromatic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij, or almost ad libitum.

Aurantii Floris.

The flowers of Citrus Bigaradia and Citrus aurantium.

Aqua Aurantii Floris.

The distilled water of the flowers.

Action.—Slightly tonic, but used principally to flavour other medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

Syrupus Aurantii Floris.

Orange-flower water 8 oz., sugar 3lbs., water 16 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏x to ♏xv.

Aurantii Fructus.

The ripe fruit of Citrus Bigaradia.

Tinctura Aurantii Recentis.

Bitter orange and rectified spirit of each q. s.

Action.—An agreeable aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

AURUM. Gold. Au. Eq. 199.

Aurum Terchloridum. $AuCl_3$.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. At one time in great repute for syphilitic affections.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.

AVENA. The decorticated seeds of Avena sativa. The common oat. Used only for making poultices or for a diluent decoction.

AXUNGIA. The old Edin. synonym for Adeps Præpáratus. Prepared lard.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. The balsam from the stem of Myroxylon Pereiræ. Balsam of Peru.
Action.—Stimulating expectorant. Useful in many subacute or chronic forms of pulmonary affections with cough. Also locally to sore nipples and to indolent ulcers.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xv.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. The balsam from the stem of Myroxylon Toluifera. Balsam of Tolu.
Action.—Expectorant; stimulant. Similar to above.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. in emulsion.

Syrupus Tolutanus.
Balsam of tolu 1¼ oz., sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint.
Action.—The same as, though milder than, the Balsams.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij, or more, for coughs.
For a child a year old, ♏x.

Tinctura Tolutana.
Balsam of tolu 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant and expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to ♏xxx.

BEBERIÆ SULPHAS. The sulphate of the alkaloid of Bebeeru bark (Nectandra Rodiæi). $C_{38}H_{30}NO_6$, HO,SO_3.

Action.—A simple bitter tonic, possessed of anti-periodic properties allied to quinine.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 or 10 grs., in pill or solution with sulphuric acid.
Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates, vegetable acids and astringent infusions, the bromide and iodide of potassium.

BELÆ FRUCTUS. The dried half-ripe fruit of Ægle Marmelos. Bael fruit.

Extractum Belæ Liquidum.

Composed of bael 1 lb., water 12 pints, evaporated to 14 fl.oz., with 2 fl.oz. rectified spirit added.
Action.—An astringent, said to be very useful in dysentery. One fluid ounce represents one ounce of bael.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏viij.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. The fresh leaves, with the branches to which they are attached, of Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade.
Action.—Narcotic and anodyne. Useful in neuralgia and various convulsive disorders; also in habitual constipation (⅙ to ½ gr.); and in nocturnal incontinence of urine.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs. Seldom used in this form.
Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalis, opium, strychnia.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.

Composed of 3 oz. each of extract of belladonna and resin plaster, and 6 fl.oz. of rectified spirit.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Extractum Belladonnæ.
The expressed juice evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.

Succus Belladonnæ.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xx.

Tinctura Belladonnæ.
Belladonna leaves 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above. Useful in whooping-cough.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xx or ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏j.
This preparation is about half the strength of the Tinctura Belladonnæ of the Ph. Lond. and Dub. One drachm is equal to 1 gr. of extract.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.
Composed of extract of belladonna 80 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

BELLADONNÆ RADIX. The dried root.

Linimentum Belladonnæ.
Belladonna root 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint. 1 fl.oz. represents 1 oz. of the dried root.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. Diluted with other liniments; too powerful alone.

Atropia. *Vide* page 34.

BENZOINUM. A resinous exudation of the stem of Styrax Benzoin.
Action.—Stimulating expectorant, and antispasmodic.
Dose.—Of the gum resin for an adult, 5 to 10 grs., largely diluted with water or in pill.

Acidum Benzoicum.

Obtained by subliming benzoin. $HO,C_{14}H_5O_3$.
Action.—Diuretic; antispasmodic. Has the property of rendering alkaline urine acid, by the conversion of benzoic into hippuric acid in passing through the system.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. Is best given as a benzoate in the form of ammoniæ benzoas, *infra.*

Adeps Benzoatus.

Composed of prepared lard 1 lb., benzoin 160 grs.
Action.—Stimulant. Used for making gall, lead, sulphur, and zinc ointments.

Ammoniæ Benzoas.

Prepared by the action of benzoic acid on solution of ammonia. $NH_4O,C_{14}H_5O_3$.
Action.—Diuretic, and stimulant to the urinary mucous membrane. *Vide* ACIDUM BENZOICUM.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.
Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalis, acids, and the persalts of iron.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita. (Friar's Balsam.)

Composed of benzoin 2 oz., storax 1½ oz., balsam tolu ½ oz., socotrine aloes 160 grs., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulating expectorant, and antispasmodic. Useful also as an application to sluggish ulcers.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Water decomposes it, and throws down the resin; it should, therefore, be given with mucilage.

BERBERIS LYCIUM. The bark only is used. Rusot. This drug has great repute in India as a febrifuge: it is also slightly astringent, and is useful as a local application in some affections of the eye.

Tinctura Berberis Lycii.

Composed of the bark 8 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—Used in India as a febrifuge.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.

BISMUTHUM. A crystalline metal. Bi. Eq. 213.

Bismuthi Carbonas. $2\,(BiO_3,CO_2)HO$.

Prepared by the reaction of nitric acid on bismuth, and subsequent addition of carbonate of ammonia.
Action.—Sedative; tonic. More soluble, and therefore more easily borne, than the nitrate. Useful in gastrodynia and dyspepsia, in pyrosis and vomiting. Should be suspended in mucilage.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Bismuthi Ammonio Citratis.

A soluble form of bismuth.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammoniæ Citratis.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on bismuth, with reaction of solution of ammonia and citric acid.
Action.—Sedative; tonic. Useful as above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
One fluid drachm contains 3 grs. of oxide of bismuth.

Bismuthi Oxidum.

Prepared by the action of solution of soda on the subnitrate of bismuth.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Bismuthi Subnitras. (Bismuthum Album; Bismuthi Trisnitras.) BiO_3,NO_5, 2 HO.
Prepared by the action of nitric acid on bismuth.
Action.—Tonic; alterative; sedative; astringent.
Uses as above. Should be suspended in mucilage.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pill or powder.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Trochisci Bismuthi.
Composed of white bismuth 1440 grs., carbonate of magnesia 4 oz., carbonate of lime 6 oz., sugar 29 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl. oz., rose-water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each containing 2 grs. of bismuth.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 lozenges.

Bismuthi Tannas.
Action.—Astringent; sedative. Very useful in acute or chronic diarrhœa.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Bismuthi Valerianas.
Action.—Antispasmodic, astringent, and sedative. Useful in gastrodynia and gastralgia.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 2 grs. in pill.

BISTORT. The root of Polygonum bistorta.
Action.—Pure vegetable astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs. of the powdered root.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Decoctum Bistortæ.

Composed of bistort root 2 oz., water 1½ pints.
Action.—Astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron.

BORAGO OFFICINALIS. Common Borage.
"The seeds and leaves are good to increase milk in women's breasts."—CULPEPPER.

BORAX.—*Vide* Sodæ Biboras.

BROMUM. A liquid non-metallic element obtained from sea-water. Br. Eq. 80.
Action.—Caustic. Has been applied to cases of cancer uteri (12 minims of bromine to f℥j of spirit). Requires great care.

Ammonii Bromidum.

Prepared by the action of bromine on ammonia.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10, 20, or 30 grs.
For a child a year old, ¼ gr. to ½ gr.

Potassii Bromidum. KBr.

Prepared by action of bromine on solution of potash.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10, 20, or 30 grs.
For a child a year old, ¼ gr. to ½ gr.

BRUCIA. One of the alkaloids from Nux vomica. The salts of brucia are formed by saturating dilute acids with brucia. $C_{46}H_{26}N_2O_8$.
Action.—A pure bitter tonic, no astringency or aroma.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 5 grs.
Incompatibles.—Potash, soda, ammonia, and the alkaline earths.

BRYONIA NIGRA.
The black bryony has great repute in cases of bruise, "black eye," and ecchymosed spots. It should be applied as a poultice made with scrapings of the root and breadcrumbs.

BUCHU FOLIA. The dried leaves of Barosma betulina, B. crenulata, and B. serratifolia. Buchu.
Action.—Tonic; diaphoretic; diuretic. Useful in irritability of bladder with frequent micturition, in diseases of prostate.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Buchu.

Composed of buchu ½ oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Diuretic; stomachic; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Tinctura Buchu.

Composed of buchu 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; stomachic; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

CADMIUM. Cd. Eq. 64.

Cadmii Iodidum. CdI.

Prepared by direct combination of iodine and cadmium.
Action.—Alterative and resolvent, allied to the action of iodide of lead.

Unguentum Cadmii Iodidum.

Iodide of cadmium 60 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Cadmii Sulphas. $CdO, SO_3 + 4\ HO$.
Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.
Action.—Astringent and tonic; has been stated to possess powerful anti-syphilitic properties.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. in pill.

CAJUPUT. The leaves of Melaleuca minor, from Batavia and Singapore.

Oleum Cajuputi. Obtained from the leaf of the plant by distillation.
Action.—Powerful general stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful locally in chronic rheumatism, and in cases where a general diffusible stimulant is required.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏iij to ♏x, on sugar or in emulsion.

Spiritus Cajuputi.
Oil of cajuput 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xv to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏iij.
This preparation is one-fifth the strength of that in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1864.

CALABAR BEAN. *Vide* PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM.

CALAMUS. The dried underground stem of Acorus calamus. Sweet flag.

Infusum Calami.
Composed of common sweet flag 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—An aromatic bitter, without astringency.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Tinctura Calami.

Composed of common sweet flag 2 oz., spirit 12 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Incompatibles.—As above.
These preparations are very effective in weak and debilitated subjects, and being cheap might be much more freely used.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.
Action.—The root and bark of this plant are much used in India as a diaphoretic, purgative, and emetic. It somewhat resembles ipecacuanha.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. of the powder as a diaphoretic; 20 to 40 grs. as an emetic.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. The root of Cocculus palmatus and Jateorrhiza Calumbo. Calumba.
Action.—A simple bitter demulcent tonic, without astringency or aroma.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.
Incompatibles.—The salts of lead, lime-water, and corrosive sublimate. Not affected by preparations of iron.

Extractum Calumbæ.

An aqueous extract.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Calumbæ.

Composed of calumba root ½ oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥ss.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Calumbæ.

Composed of calumba 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Incompatibles.—As above.

CALX. Lime. An oxide of Calcium (Ca. Eq. 20). CaO. Not used as such in medicine.

Calcis Hydras. CaO,HO.

Action.—Antacid, caustic. Useful in cases of acidity, dyspepsia, and obstinate vomiting; occasionally given in rachitis.

Linimentum Calcis. Carron oil.

A solution of lime and olive-oil, of each 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Used as a dressing for burns and scalds.

Liquor Calcis.

A saturated solution of lime (2 oz. to the gallon), containing 11½ grs. of lime in a pint of water.
Action.—Feebly astringent; antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij, or more, with milk.
For a child, f℥j.

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.

Prepared by mixing slaked lime 1 oz., sugar 2 oz., and water 1 pint. It contains about 12 times as much lime as the liquor calcis, or nearly 8 grs. of lime to the ounce of water.
Action.—Antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xv to f℥j, in water or milk.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏v.

Calcii Chloridum.

Formed by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with carbonate of lime. CaCl.

Action.—Resolvent; alterative. Said to be useful in cases of fibrous tumour of the uterus, in scrofulous affections, and glandular enlargements.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Liquor Calcii Chloridi. Ph. Dub.

A solution of chloride of calcium 3 oz., in 12 fl. oz. of water.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏xxx to f℥j.

Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata. CaO,CO_2.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on chloride of calcium in solution, and subsequent precipitation.

Action.—Antacid. Slightly astringent. Useful in some forms of diarrhœa in childhood.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, and caustic alkalis.

Calcis Hypophosphis.

Prepared by heating phosphorus with hydrate of lime.

Action.—Recommended by Dr. Churchill for phthisis.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Calcis Phosphas.

Action.—Antacid. Recommended for rickets.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Calx Chlorata. $CaO,ClO,CaCl,CaO,HO$.

Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.
Composed of chlorinated lime 1 lb., water 1 gallon.
Action.—Used only as a disinfectant, or as an application to indolent fetid ulcers.

CAMBOGIA. The gum resin from Garcinia Morella. Gamboge.
Action.—Cathartic. Useful in dropsy, as it causes watery evacuations.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Pilula Cambogiæ Composita.
Gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, and compound cinnamon powder, of each 1 oz., hard soap 2 oz., syrup q. s.
Action.—A drastic purgative. Causes much griping.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Cambogiæ.
Gamboge ½ oz., carbonate of potash 1 oz., brandy 12 fl. oz.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
This is used largely on the Continent, where it is highly praised.

CAMPHORA. The concrete volatile oil of Camphora officinarum. Camphor. $C_{20}H_{16}O_2$.
Action.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 10 grs. in pill.

Aqua Camphoræ. (Mistura Camphoræ. Ph. Lond.)
Composed of camphor ½ oz., distilled water 1 gallon.
Action.—Slightly stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij or more (1 oz. = 1 gr.)
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Linimentum Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., olive oil 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.

Composed of camphor 2½ oz., oil of lavender 1 fl.dr., strong solution of ammonia 5 fl.oz., rectified spirit 15 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient. Useful in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections.

Spiritus Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit 9 fl.oz.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij.
Should be given in emulsion or mucilage.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita. (Paregoric.)

Composed of opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor 30 grs., oil of anise ½ fl.dr., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Narcotic; anodyne. Half an ounce contains about 1 gr. of opium. Very useful to check cough in bronchitis, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j or f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏iij.

CANELLÆ ALBÆ CORTEX. The bark of Canella alba.
Action.—Aromatic; stimulant; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 40 grs.

CANNABIS INDICA. The dried flowering tops of the female flowers of Cannabis sativa. Indian Hemp.

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ.

A spirituous extract evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Hypnotic; anodyne; antispasmodic. Some constitutions are very susceptible to the action of this drug.

Dose.—For an adult, ¼ gr. to 1 gr.

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.

A solution of 1 oz. of the extract in a pint of rectified spirit. 3 grs. of the extract to the drachm.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx.
For a child a year old, ♏j.

It should be given in mucilage, as the resin is precipitated by water; the precipitate is dissolved by alkalis.

CANTHARIS. The dried beetle, Cantharis vesicatoria. The Spanish fly.

Action.—Rubefacient, vesicant; diuretic.

Charta Epispastica.

Composed of white wax 4 oz., spermaceti 1½ oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz., resin ¾ oz., cantharides 1 oz., Canada balsam ¼ oz., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Vesicant.

Acetum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 2 oz., acetic acid 18 fl.oz., glacial acetic acid 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Internally, diuretic; externally, rubefacient, irritant, vesicant. Useful application to ringworm.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏j to ♏iij, freely diluted and in some demulcent liquid. It is rarely used, and is very powerful.

Emplastrum Calefaciens.

Composed of cantharides, expressed oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin, of each 4 oz., soap plaster 3¼ lbs., resin plaster 2 lbs., boiling water 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant.

Emplastrum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 12 oz., yellow wax and suet, of each 7½ oz., resin 3 oz., lard 6 oz.
Action.—Rubefacient, irritant, or vesicant, according to the duration of the application.

Liquor Epispasticus. (Linimentum Cantharidis. B.P. 1864.)

Composed of cantharides 8 oz., acetic acid 4 fl.oz. ether q. s. to make 1 pint.
Action.—The same as Emplastrum.

Tinctura Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides ¼ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; apt to induce strangury. Useful in some chronic nervous affections.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xx, in a mucilaginous or demulcent liquid.
For a child a year old, ♏ss. to ♏j, ditto.

Unguentum Cantharidis.

Cantharides, yellow wax, of each 1 oz., olive oil 6 fl.oz.
Action.—As above. Used to keep up a discharge from a blistered surface.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of Capsicum fastigiatum. Common Capsicum.
Action.—Powerful stimulant. Used principally for gargles, or as a condiment.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, ½ to 1 gr. in pill.

Tinctura Capsici.

Composed of capsicum ¾ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above. For a gargle, f℥j to the ½ pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏j.
A useful gargle, for relaxed sore throats, may be made by adding 1 drachm of this tincture to 8 oz. infusion of roses.

Capsicine.

The active principle of Capsicum.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. Bone-black deprived of its earthy salts by digestion in hydrochloric acid and water.
Used chiefly as a deodorizer and decolorizer. It is also stated by Dr. Rand, of Philadelphia, to be an antidote for strychnia, aconitine, and morphia.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

CARBO LIGNI. Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air.
Action.—Antiseptic and disinfectant. Useful in fœtid eructations, and as a purifier to sloughing wounds.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30, or 60 grs.
Lozenges and biscuits are also made by M. Belloc.

Cataplasma Carbonis.

Composed of wood charcoal ½ oz., bread 2 oz., linseed meal 1½ oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Disinfectant to putrid wounds.

CARDAMOMUM. The dried capsules of the Malabar cardamom, Elettaria Cardamomum.
Action.—Carminative; aromatic stimulant and cordial.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. Not much used in this form.

Tinctura Cardamomi. Ph. Edin.
Cardamom seeds 4½ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.
Cardamoms and caraway, of each ¼ oz., raisins 2 oz., cinnamon ½ oz., cochineal 60 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

CARUI FRUCTUS. The dried fruit of Carum Carui. Common Caraway.

Aqua Carui.
Caraway fruit 1 lb., water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.
Action.—Carminative, aromatic stimulant, and antispasmodic. Useful in flatulence.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒ to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj.

Oleum Carui.
The oil distilled in Britain from caraway fruit.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

CARYOPHYLLUM. The dried unexpanded flower-bud of Caryophyllus aromaticus. Clove.
Action.—Stimulant, aromatic, and stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Infusum Caryophylli.
Composed of cloves ¼ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to ℥ij or f℥iv.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.
Incompatibles.—The metallic salts, mineral acids, lime-water.

Oleum Caryophylli.
The oil distilled in England from cloves.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏vj, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Pulvis Aromaticus. *Vide* Cinnamon.

Tinctura Caryophylli.
Composed of cloves 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥jss.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron, lime-water.
This is a very elegant and effective form. All the preparations of cloves are strengthened by the addition of ammonia.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. The bark of Croton Eleuteria. Cascarilla.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Cascarillæ.

Composed of cascarilla bark 1 oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—As above. A good tonic in dyspepsia. Rather more aromatic than the tincture.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron, zinc, lead, silver and antimony.

Mistura Cascarillæ Composita.

Composed of infusion of cascarilla 17 fl.oz., vinegar of squill 1 oz., tincture of camphor with opium 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Stomachic; expectorant; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥jss.
For a child a year old, f℥ss to f℥j.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Cascarillæ.

Composed of cascarilla bark 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Tonic; stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Incompatibles.—As above; also with the mineral acids, which separate the resin.

CASSIÆ PULPA. The pulp of the pods of Cassia Fistula.
Action.—Laxative, purgative in large doses.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to ½ oz. or more.

Confectio Cassiæ. Ph. Lond.
Cassia ½ lb., manna 2 oz., tamarind pulp 1 oz., syrup of roses 8 fl. oz.
Dose.—For an adult, ¼ to ½ oz.
For a child a year old, 20 grs.
This is a mild and very agreeable aperient for children.

Confectio Sennæ. *Vide* preparations of Senna.

CASTANEA EQUINA. Common horse-chestnut.

Liquor Castaneæ Equinæ.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
This preparation is said to be very useful in gout, acute rheumatism, and certain neuralgic affections. It is also applied externally in the form of oleum for the same diseases.

CASTOREUM. The dried preputial follicles of the beaver, Castor fiber, and their secretions.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Used in hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Castorei.
Composed of castor 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j.

Tinctura Castorei Ammoniata. Ph. Edin.
Castor 2½ oz., assafœtida 600 grs., spirit ammonia 2 pints.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.

CATECHU PALLIDUM. An extract of the leaves and young shoots of Uncaria Gambir.

Infusum Catechu. (Formerly Inf. Catechu Comp.)

Catechu 160 grs., cinnamon 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Astringent; for mucous discharges, diarrhœa, hæmorrhages, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron. Alkaline salts destroy the astringency of the preparations of catechu.

Pulvis Catechu Compositus.

A mixture of catechu 4 oz., kino and rhatany, of each 2 oz., cinnamon and nutmeg, of each 1 oz.
Action.—A good astringent in diarrhœa.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Catechu. (Formerly Tinct. Catechu Comp.)

Catechu 2½ oz., cinnamon 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Trochisci Catechu.

Composed of catechu 720 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water q.s. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains about 1 gr. of catechu.
Dose.—2 to 6 lozenges.

CENTAURIUM. The herb or tops of Erythræa centaurium. Lesser centaury.
Action.—It is a most admirable and effective bitter, resembling gentian.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. of the powder.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron. An infusion may also be made.

CERA ALBA. Yellow wax, bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.
Action.—Used as an ingredient to give consistency to ointments.

Unguentum Simplex.
White wax 2 oz., lard 3 oz., almond oil 3 fl.oz.
Cold Cream is composed of white wax and spermaceti, of each 1 part, oil of almonds 6, rose water 9 parts, and perfumed with otto of roses.
Action.—Emollient.

CERA FLAVA. The prepared honeycomb of Apis mellifica. Yellow wax.
Action.—Used merely as a vehicle in ointments.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. Yeast is the scum which forms during fermentation in brewing beer.
Action.—Stimulant; tonic; alterative; antiseptic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.

Cataplasma Fermenti.
Beer yeast 6 fl.oz., flour 14 oz., water at 100° 6 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant to sluggish or sloughing wounds.

CERIUM. Obtained from a rather rare mineral, Cerite. Ce. Eq. 47.

Cerii Nitras. CeO,NO_5.
Action.—The salts of cerium resemble bismuth in their action, but seem to possess a specific action over the sympathetic vomiting of pregnancy and other diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

Cerii Oxalas. $2CeO,C_4O_6,+6\,HO$.
A salt which may be obtained by adding solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium.
Action.—Allied to the preceding.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

Cérii Oxidum. CeO.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

CETACEUM. Spermaceti. Nearly pure cetine, extracted from the oil contained in the head of the Sperm Whale. Physeter macrocephalus.

Unguentum Cetacei.
Spermaceti, 5 oz., white wax 2 oz., almond oil a pint.
Action.—Emollient; protective.

CETRARIA. The entire lichen, Cetraria Islandica. Iceland moss.

Decoctum Cetrariæ.
Composed of Iceland moss 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Demulcent and slightly nutritious tonic. Useful in congestions of the mucous surfaces of the lungs, stomach, &c.
An agreeable form is the Iceland moss jelly, made by boiling together 1 part of the moss to 10 of water, till it is reduced to 6, and then adding some sugar.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥iv, or ad libitum.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ss.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM, or Wormseed.

Action.—Anthelmintic; it is regarded in America as most efficient in destroying the ascaris lumbricoides.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powdered seeds in syrup.

Decoctum Chenopodii.

Composed of chenopodium 1 oz., milk a pint; boil.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥iij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

Oleum Chenopodii.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx on sugar or in emulsion.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij.

CHIMAPHILA. The leaves and stems of Chimaphila or Pyrola umbellata. Winter green.

Decoctum Chimaphilæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of Chimaphila 1 oz., water 1½ pints, boiled to a pint.

Action.—Astringent; diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

CHIOCOCCA ANGUIFUGA. The Snowberry Tree of the West Indies.

Action.—Bitter tonic, diuretic; in larger doses emetic, cathartic; has some repute as a remedy for snake bites.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. as a tonic; 120 grs. as an emetic.

CHIRATA. The entire plant, Ophelia Chirata. Chiretta.

Action.—Bitter and slightly aromatic tonic, resembling gentian, but has the advantage of not being incompatible with the salts of iron.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Chiratæ.

Composed of chiretta ¼ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—An excellent bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Tinctura Chiratæ.

Composed of chiretta 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

CHLORODYNE.

This is supposed to be a mixture of treacle, chloroform, morphia, Indian hemp, hydrocyanic acid, and capsicum.

Action.—It possesses agreeable soothing properties, without any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx.

Vide preparations of Chloroform.

CHLOROFORMUM. A terchloride of Formyle, $C_2H.Cl_3$. Sp. gr. 1·49.

Formed by first distilling a mixture of rectified spirit and water with slaked and chlorinated lime. The product is well mixed, and washed with water again and again; it is then to be washed with sulphuric acid and chloride of calcium, and slaked lime to be after-

wards added; finally, it is to be distilled by a water-bath.
Action.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, sedative, and narcotic, according to the dose.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏j to ♏v or ♏x, in emulsion of egg. Used also by inhalation.

Linimentum Chloroformi.

Chloroform 2 fl.oz., liniment of camphor 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant, rubefacient, and anodyne.

Spiritus Chloroformi (Chloric Ether). Sp. gr. 0·871.

A solution of chloroform 1 oz., in rectified spirit 19 oz.
Action.—Anodyne; antispasmodic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx, ♏xxx, to ℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij.

Tinctura Chloroformi.

Chloroform 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz., treacle 4 fl.oz., extract of liquorice 2½ oz., muriate of morphia 8 grs., oil of peppermint 16 minims, syrup 17½ fl.oz., prussic acid (2 per cent.) 2 fl.oz.
The above is the composition of a mixture which Mr. Squire says is sold as Chlorodyne.
Action.—Narcotic; sedative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏x or ♏xx.

Tinctura Chloroformi Composita.

Composed of chloroform 2 fl.oz., rectified spirits 8 fl.oz., compound tincture of cardamoms 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; sedative. The chloroform very readily separates.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx, or ℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏v.

Chloral Hydras.

Prepared by the action of chlorine gas upon absolute alcohol.
Action.—Hypnotic; anodyne; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 30 grs.

Syrupus Chloral.

Hydrate of chloral 80 grs., distilled water 4 fl.oz., simple syrup q. s. to make 1 fl.oz.
Action.—As above. Most useful as a pure, simple hypnotic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

Chloralum.

An impure solution of Chloride of Aluminum.
Action.—Disinfectant. For ordinary use it should be diluted with about four times its volume of water. Useful as a gargle for relaxed and putrid sore throat.

CHLORUM. (Formerly Chlorinium.) Cl. Eq. 35·5.

Liquor Chlori.

A solution of chlorine gas in water. Prepared by acting on black oxide of manganese with hydrochloric acid. Sp. gr. 1·003.
Action.—Antiseptic, slightly stimulant. Useful as a disinfectant gargle for putrid sore throat, or as a wash to fœtid wounds.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j, largely diluted.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏iv.

Vapor Chlori.

Take of chlorinated lime 2 oz., water a sufficiency; put the powder into a suitable apparatus, moisten it with the water, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.
Action.—As above.

CHONDRUS CRISPUS. Carrageen or Irish Moss. Is best given in form of decoction (½ oz. of the moss to 3 pints of water); but it also makes a good jelly.
Action.—Useful as a demulcent and nutrient.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona calisaya. Yellow Cinchona bark.
Action.—Bitter tonic, with slight astringency; antiperiodic. 100 grs. contains 2 grs. of quinine.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.
Incompatibles.—Preparations of iron, silver, and lead, tartar emetic, and lime water, ammonia, gelatine.

Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Composed of yellow cinchona bark 1¼ oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥ss.
Incompatibles.—As above.
Similar preparations to the above, not in the *Pharmacopœia*, may be made of the Cinchona pallida and Cinchona rubra.

Extractum Cinchonæ Flavæ Liquidum.

A watery extract of 1 lb. of yellow bark evaporated to about 3 fl.oz. of sp. gr. 1·200, to which add 1 fl.oz. of rectified spirit, leaving it of sp. gr. 1·100. One part of this extract is equal to four of bark.
Action.—Bitter tonic, with slight astringency. This is one of the best preparations of bark.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij.
Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.
This preparation resembles very much the Liquor Cinchonæ of Battley, and is of nearly the same strength.

Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Composed of yellow cinchona bark ½ oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥ss.
Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Yellow cinchona bark 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏iij.
Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.
There is a similar preparation, not in the *Pharmacopœia*, of the Cinchona pallida.
For the preparations of *Quinine*, which are all obtained from the yellow bark, see QUINIÆ.

CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona Condaminea. Pale Cinchona bark.
Action.—Astringent; bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. in powder.
200 grs. contain 1 gr. of alkaloids, mostly quinine.

Infusum Cinchonæ Pallidæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of cinchona pallida 1 oz., water ½ pint.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
This is a more delicate, but a much weaker preparation, from the difference in quality of the two barks.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.
Composed of pale cinchona bark 2 oz., bitter orange-peel 1 oz., serpentary ½ oz., saffron 60 grs., cochineal 30 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ♏iij.

CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona succirubra. Red Cinchona bark.
Action.—Bitter tonic, very slightly astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. in powder.
100 grs. contain 1·5 gr. of alkaloids, mostly quinine.

Cinchonia Citras Effervescens. (Granular.)
A citro-tartrate of soda, with 2 grs. of citrate of cinchonine in 60 grs. ; soluble in water with effervescence.
Action.—A very agreeable tonic, especially applicable to delicate organizations.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Cinchonia Murias. Derived from Cinchona bark.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Cinchonia Sulphas.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.
Both the preceding preparations are cheap and effective substitutes for quinine.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. The inner bark of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. Cinnamon.

Aqua Cinnamomi.

Cinnamon 20 oz., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon.
Action.—Carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥iij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

Oleum Cinnamomi.

Action.—As above; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏j to ♏iv in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Pulvis Cinnamomi.

Action.—Carminative, stomachic, slightly astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus.

Cinnamon 1 oz., cardamoms 1 oz., ginger 1 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus. *Vide* CRETA.

Tinctura Cinnamomi.

Composed of cinnamon 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Carminative; stimulant; stomachic; and emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita. Ph. Lond.

Cinnamon 1 oz., cardamoms ½ oz., long pepper 150 grs., ginger 150 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
The Tinctura Lavandulæ Comp. also contains cinnamon. *Vide* LAVANDULA.

COCCULUS. The dried fruit of Anamirta cocculus. Indian coccles.
Its *action* is that of an acrid narcotic, but it is seldom or never given internally.

Unguentum Cocculi.

The seeds of Indian coccles 80 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Used as an application to destroy the fungi in ringworm, &c., for which it is said to be a specific.

COCCULUS CORDIFOLIUS. Gulancha.
This drug, which is officinal in the *Bengal Pharmacopœia*, is highly esteemed as a tonic and diuretic. It is best given in the form of decoction (2 oz. to 1 pint); dose, f℥j to f℥ij; or of tincture (8 oz. to 1 pint of proof spirit); dose, f℥j to f℥ij.

COCCUS. The dried female insect, Coccus cacti. Cochineal.
Action.—Said to be anodyne and sedative. Useful in pertussis.
Dose.—For an adult, ¼ to ½ gr. three times a day.

Tinctura Cocci.

Composed of cochineal 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Its chief, perhaps its only, use is as a colouring ingredient, though it is said to possess antispasmodic powers, and to be useful in whooping cough.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥ss. or f℥j.

CODEIA. One of the alkaloids obtained from opium.
Action.—Said to be of great value as a hypnotic, causing none of the evil effects of opium.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 2 grs.

COLCHICI CORMUS. The fresh corm of Colchicum autumnale. Meadow Saffron.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative; and sedative to the heart's action. Used especially in gout and dropsy.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs. of the powdered corm.

Acetum Colchici. Ph. Lond.
Composed of colchicum corms 1 oz., vinegar 16 fl.oz., proof spirit 1 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij.

Extractum Colchici.
An extract of the recent corm.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Extractum Colchici Aceticum.
An acetous extract evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Vinum Colchici.
Composed of colchicum corm 4 oz., sherry 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to f℥ss. or f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏j or ♏ij.

COLCHICI SEMINA. The fully ripe seeds of Colchicum autumnale. Meadow Saffron.
Action.—The seeds are more uniform in their action than the corm, and they are also somewhat milder.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs. of the powdered seed.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum.
Composed of colchicum seed 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏iij.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum Compositum. Ph. Lond.
Composed of colchicum seeds 5 oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 2 pints.
Action.—Diuretic ; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xv to ℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij.

Vinum Seminum Colchici.
Composed of colchicum seeds 2 oz., sherry 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j, or ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏ij.

COLLODIUM. Collodion.
A solution of gun-cotton (pyroxylin $C_{36}H_{22}8\ NO_4O_{30}$) in ether, mixed with ⅓ its volume of rectified spirit.
Action.—Used only as an external application for the protection of raw surfaces from the air, for which purpose it is sometimes mixed with castor oil in equal parts to increase its pliability, or as in the following :—

COLLODIUM FLEXILE.
Collodion 6 fl.oz., Canada balsam 120 grs., castor oil 1 fl.dr.

Styptic Colloid.
A saturated solution of tannic acid and gun-cotton in absolute alcohol and pure ether.
Action.—Astringent. For local application only.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. The dried decorticated fruit, freed from seeds, of Citrullus colocynthis.
Action.—A powerful purgative, acting chiefly on the small intestines, in opposition to aloes, which acts principally on the larger.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. of the powder. Is too strong for children, and is very apt to gripe.

Decoctum Colocynthidis.
Colocynth 120 grs., water 1 pint; boil, strain, add sulphuric ether 2 fl.drs., syrup of orange-peel 1 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥ss. or f℥j.

Enema Colocynthidis. Ph. Lond.
Extract colocynth 30 grs., soft soap 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Purgative.

Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.
Composed of colocynth 6 oz., extract of socotrine aloes 12 oz., scammony 4 oz., hard soap 3 oz., cardamom seeds 1 oz., proof spirit 1 gallon.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs. A little henbane should be added to prevent griping.

Pilula Colocynthidis Composita.
Colocynth 1 oz., Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., scammony 2 oz., sulphate of potash ¼ oz., oil of cloves 2 fl.drs., water q. s.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami.
Compound colocynth pill 2 oz., extract of hyoscyamus 1 oz.
Action.—As above, but less powerful, and less apt to gripe.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Tinctura Colocynthidis. Ph. Boruss.
Colocynth 1 oz., star of anise 60 grs., rectified spirit 1 lb.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to ℥j.

CONII FOLIA. The fresh leaves and branches of Conium maculatum. Spotted Hemlock.
Action.—Anodyne; narcotic; sedative; antispasmodic. Allied in action to belladonna and hyoscyamus. It seems also to have special anodyne properties in painful affections of the ovaries.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs. of the powder.

Cataplasma Conii.
Hemlock leaf 1 oz., linseed meal 3 oz., boiling water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Extractum Conii.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Pilula Conii Composita.

Extract of hemlock 2½ oz., ipecacuan ½ oz., treacle q. s.
Action.—Sedative; expectorant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Vapor Coniæ.

Take of extract of hemlock 60 grs., solution of potash 1 fl.dr., distilled water 10 fl.drs.
Mix. Put 20 minims of the mixture on a sponge, in a suitable apparatus, so that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.
Action.—Useful in spasmodic pulmonary affections.

Succus Conii.

3 measures of the juice of hemlock leaves, and 1 of spirit.
Action.—As above. Is of great use in painful ovarian diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xxx to f℥j or ℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏ij.

CONII FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of Conium maculatum. Spotted Hemlock.

Tinctura Conii.

Composed of hemlock fruit 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Similar to the Succus.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏iij or ♏v.

Unguentum Conii. Ph. Lond.
Composed of fresh hemlock and lard, of each 1 lb.
Action.—Sedative.

CONTRAJERVA. The root of Dorstenia contrajerva.

Infusum Contrajervæ.
Composed of contrajerva ½ oz., water 6 fl. oz.
Action.—A stimulant tonic and diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

COPAIBA. The oleo resin obtained by incising the trunk of Copaifera multijuga. Copaiva.
Action.—Stimulant to the mucous surfaces, especially that of the genito-urinary. Useful in gleet and gonorrhœa, and other cases where there is excessive mucous secretion.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j.
It is best given in capsules, or in the form of aromatic emulsion rubbed up with mucilage or egg, and sweetened with sugar.

Oleum Copaibæ.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xx in emulsion.

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of Coriandrum sativum. Coriander fruit.
Action.—Aromatic; stimulant, carminative.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

Oleum Coriandri.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

CORONELLA JUNCEA. Milk-vetch.
Action.—The roots, seeds, and leaves are all said to possess galactagogue properties.

COTYLEDON UMBILICUS.
Action.—This drug has been recommended as of use in epilepsy and chorea. The best form is the fresh juice in doses of f℥j, or the extract in doses of 10 to 30 grains.

CREASOTUM. Creasote. A product of the distillation of wood-tar.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic; antiseptic; allays vomiting. Useful as a local application in scaly cutaneous eruptions, and to allay pain in toothache.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏j to ♏iij, in pill or mucilage.

Mistura Creasoti.

Creasote 16 minims, glacial acetic acid 16 minims, spirit of juniper ½ fl.dr., syrup 1 fl.dr., water 15 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

Unguentum Creasoti.

Composed of creasote 1 fl.dr., simple ointment 1 oz.
Action—Stimulant; irritant; disinfectant.

Vapor Creasoti.

Take of creasote 12 minims, boiling water 8 fl.oz.
Mix the creasote and water, put them into a suitable apparatus provided with a tube, and inhale the air that passes through the solution from the tube.
Action.—As above.

Liquor Carbonis Detergens.

An alcoholic solution of coal tar.

Action.—Useful as a local application in cases of chronic cutaneous irritation in the following formula:—Liq. Carb. Deter. fl.℥ss., Acid. Nit. Dil. fl.ʒj, Mist. Camph. fl.℥viij. M.

CRETA. Native friable carbonate of lime, CaO,CO_2.

Creta Preparata. Chalk freed from impurities by washing.

Action.—Antacid. Used also as an antidote to poisoning by oxalic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 or 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Emplastrum Cretæ.

Chalk 4 oz., vinegar 3 oz., mixed to a thin paste. Used for burns and scalds; is said to give instant relief and to prevent suppuration. Probably acts by excluding the air.

Mistura Cretæ.

Composed of prepared chalk and gum acacia, of each ¼ oz., syrup ½ fl.oz., cinnamon water 7½ fl.oz.

Action.—Aromatic; antacid. Useful in diarrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒ to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus. (Confectio Aromatica. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of cinnamon 4 oz., nutmeg and saffron of each 3 oz., cloves 1½ oz., cardamoms 1 oz., sugar 25 oz., prepared chalk 11 oz.

Action.—Aromatic; antacid; astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.

Aromatic chalk powder 9¾ oz., powdered opium ¼ oz.
Action.—Aromatic, antacid, astringent, and sedative by the addition of the opium.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.
Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts.
It contains ½ gr. of opium in 20 grs.

CROCUS. The dried stigma and part of the style of Crocus sativus. Saffron.
Action.—Slightly stimulant and antispasmodic, but chiefly used as a colouring ingredient. It once had a reputation as an emmenagogue.
Is not used in this state, but as

Tinctura Croci.

Composed of saffron 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

CROTONIS OLEUM. The oil expressed from the seeds of Croton Tiglium. Purging Croton.
Action.—Powerfully drastic purgative internally; irritant externally.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏¼ to ♏j or ♏ij, in pill or emulsion.

Linimentum Crotonis.

Composed of croton oil 1 fl.oz., oil of cajuput and rectified spirit of each 3½ fl.oz.
Action.—Irritant; stimulant.

Sapo Crotonis Tiglii.
Composed of croton oil 2 fl.drs., solution of caustic soda 1 fl.oz.; mix and run into moulds.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs.
This preparation is said to be equally efficacious, and to cause less pain than the pure oil.

CUBEBA. The dried unripe fruit of Cubeba officinalis. Cubebs.
Action.—Stimulant to mucous membranes, especially that of the urinary organs. Used in gonorrhœa, gleet, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 or 120 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Cubebæ.
An oleo-resinous extract, obtained by ether.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. 1 gr. is equal to 8 grs. of the powder.

Oleum Cubebæ.
Action.—As above. Best given in capsules, on sugar, or with mucilage.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.

Tinctura Cubebæ.
Composed of cubebs 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

CUPRUM. Fine copper wire, about No. 25. Cu. Eq. 32.

Cupri Sulphas.
Prepared by the re-crystallization of commercial sulphate of copper. $CuO,SO_3,5\,HO$.
Action.—Astringent, tonic, and, in larger doses (10

grs.), emetic: Externally it is used as a stimulant to sluggish wounds, or as a local astringent, or to allay the irritation of prurigo. Useful in cases of epilepsy, chorea, and other convulsive nervous diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 2 grs. as an astringent; 5 to 10 grs. as an emetic.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, mineral acids, except the sulphuric, the salts of lead and silver, corrosive sublimate, and most vegetable infusions and tinctures.

Cupri Ammoniæ Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphate of copper on carbonate of ammonia. $CuO,SO_3 + 2\ NH_3,HO$.
Action.—As above, and antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—The mineral and vegetable acids, alkalies, except ammonia and magnesia, and most metallic salts.

CURCUMA. The rhizome of Curcuma longa. Turmeric.
Mr. Waring speaks of this as very valuable in coryza. It is used by the Hindoos for that purpose in the form of fumigation. Its ordinary action is that of a stimulant and carminative, but its principal use is as a test for alkalis.

Tinctura Curcumæ.

Composed of bruised turmeric 1 oz., proof spirit f℥vj.
Used in the preparation of turmeric paper.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. The bark of Gallipea cusparia. Cusparia, or Angustura bark.
Action.—Tonic; stimulant; aromatic. Useful as a tonic in low febrile conditions.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Cuspariæ.

Composed of cusparia bark ½ oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—The sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, salts of lead, tartar emetic, and the infusions of gall and catechu.

Tinctura Cuspariæ. Ph. Edin.

Cusparia bark 4½ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

CUSSO, or KOUSSO. The flowers of Brayera anthelmintica.
Action.—Anthelmintic.
Dose.—For an adult, ¼ to ½ oz. of the powdered flowers.

Infusum Cusso.

Kousso ¼ oz., water 4 fl. oz.; boil for 15 minutes.
Action.—Anthelmintic. Principally used for the tænia solium. Should be given with a purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 or 6 oz.

CYDONIUM. The seeds of Cydonium vulgaris. The common Quince.
Action.—Demulcent.

Decoctum Cydonii.

Composed of quince seeds ½ oz., water 20 fl. oz.
Action.—Demulcent. Useful to chapped hands.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥iv.
Incompatible with acids, metallic salts, and alcohol.

DAUCUS CAROTA. Common Carrot.
Action.—Diuretic. Said to possess galactagogue properties.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Cataplasma Dauci.
The carrot boiled to a proper consistence.
Action.—Stimulant.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. Stavesacre.
The seeds of this plant have cathartic properties, and they also act as emetic and anthelmintic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs. of the powdered seeds.

DIGITALIS FOLIA. The dried leaf of Digitalis purpurea. Purple Foxglove.

Extractum Digitalis. Ph. Lond. and Edin.
The expressed juice of the fresh leaves evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Diuretic, and sedative to the heart's action.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 1½ grs.

Infusum Digitalis.
30 grs. of dried digitalis leaves in 10 fl.oz. of water.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥ss.
Incompatibles.—The salts of iron and lead, tannin, and all astringent vegetable infusions.

Tinctura Digitalis.
Composed of digitalis 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx—f℥ij or even f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij.

The larger doses of this drug have lately been given in various acute inflammatory diseases, and with none of the bad effects usually anticipated. It has been described as a tonic to the involuntary muscles, the uterus and heart. It is only in large doses that its effect on the cerebro-spinal system is seen. Its administration in large doses requires caution.

Digitalinum.

The active principle of Digitalis.
Action.—The same as the above, but is seldom used, as its action is powerful and dangerous.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.

DULCAMARA. The dried young branches of Solanum Dulcamara. Woody Nightshade, or Bitter Sweet.
Action.—Stimulating, diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative.

Decoctum Dulcamaræ. Ph. Lond.

Dulcamara 1¼ oz., water 1¼ pints, boiled to a pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Infusum Dulcamaræ.

Composed of dulcamara 1 oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥iij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

ECHIUM VULGARE. Viper's Bugloss.
"The seed drunk in wine preserveth abundance of milk."—CULPEPPER.
Action.—It is described as having galactagogue properties.

ELATERIUM. (Extractum Elaterii. Ph. Lond.) A sediment from the expressed juice of the fruit of Ecbalium officinarum. Squirting Cucumber.
Action.—It is a powerful drastic purgative. Useful in cases of dropsy where watery evacuations are desired. Henbane prevents its griping.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or 1 gr.

Pulvis Elaterii Compositus.

Elaterium 10 grs., sugar of milk 90 grs.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grs.
Too powerful for children.

ELEMI. A concrete resinous exudation, probably from Canarium commune.
Action.—It is only used externally as a rubefacient and stimulant.

Unguentum Elemi.

Composed of Elemi $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., simple ointment 1 oz.
Action.—As above.

ERGOTA. The sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of Claviceps purpurea, *Tulasne*, produced within the paleæ of the common rye, Secale cereale. Ergot or Spurred Rye.
Action.—A tonic or excitant of involuntary muscular fibre, and especially of that of the uterus. Hæmostatic from its action on the unstriped muscular coat of arteries; hence useful in hæmorrhages from the uterus, lungs, kidneys.
Dose.—10 to 20 grs.; or for labour, 30 to 60 grs.

Ergotine.

The active principle of ergot.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 or 2 to 5 grs.
Sugar-coated pills of Ergotine are made and sold by Roberts of New Bond Street and Paris, and are very useful in various forms of hæmorrhage.

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum.

This is an ethereal and aquo-spirituous extract; 1 fl.oz. of which equals 1 oz. of the powdered ergot.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx or f℥j.

Infusum Ergotæ.

Composed of ergot ¼ oz., boiling water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij or more.

Oleum Ergotæ.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—♏x to ♏xx or ♏xxx for labour.

Tinctura Ergotæ.

Composed of ergot 5 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx or f℥j.

Tinctura Ergotæ Ætheræ.

Composed of ergot 4 oz., ether 4 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.

ERUCA SATIVA.
Culpepper speaks of the seeds of this plant as having special galactagogue properties.

FARINA TRITICI. The grain of wheat, Triticum vulgare. Used in making the Cataplasma Fermenti. *See* CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. The purified gall of Bos Taurus. Purified ox Bile.
Action.—As a tonic and gentle aperient where constipation is associated with deficiency of bile.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

FERRUM. The preparations of iron are ordered to be made from annealed iron wire, as being the purest form. Fe. Eq. 28.
Action.—Iron is generally given in combination, and then its properties vary accordingly. In the simple *Ferrum redactum* it acts merely as a chalybeate—in the acid forms it is powerfully astringent also.
Incompatibles.—All the preparations of iron are incompatible with astringent vegetable infusions and their tinctures. Acids and acidulous salts decompose the saccharated carbonate, the mixture, the ammonio-citrate, the iodide, the peroxide, the phosphate, and the tartrate. Alkalis and their carbonates decompose the tincture, the sulphates, the pernitrate, and the iodide. The best time for the administration of all preparations of iron is shortly after food.

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis. $Fe_2O_3 3 C_4H_3O_3$.
Prepared by the action of acetate of potash on persulphate of iron, and then mixing with rectified spirit.
Action.—Tonic. An agreeable form of administration.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xv to ♏xxx.
Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Liquor Ferri Peracetatis.
A solution of peroxide of iron in acetic acid.
Action.—A most valuable chalybeate astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏iij.

Liquor Ferri Peracetatis Ætherea.
A solution of the peracetate of iron in ether.
Action.—Stimulant tonic and chalybeate. Recommended by Dr. Waters in pulmonary emphysema and bronchitis.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.

Tinctura Ferri Ammonio Chloridi. Ph. Lond.
Composed of ferri ammonio chloridum 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint, water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xv to ℥ss.
Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras.
Prepared first by mixing solutions of persulphate of iron and ammonia, then to the hydrated peroxide adding a solution of citric acid; and lastly, neutralizing with solution of ammonia. $Fe_2O_3, NH_4O, HO, C_{12}H_5O_{11} 2 HO$.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—*See* FERRUM. Not at all astringent. A very delicate preparation.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.
For a child a year old, ¼ gr.

Ferri Arsenias. *Vide* Preparations of Arsenicum.

Syrupus Ferri Bromidum.
Prepared by heating together iron filings and bromine, and subsequently dissolving in syrup. FeBr.
Action—Alterative; resolvent; allied to the iodide, but said to be especially useful in uterine enlargements, also in some chronic cases of ovaritis.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij; of the salt, 1 to 3 grs.

Syrupus Ferri et Strychniæ Bromidi.
Action.—As above. A valuable tonic and alterative.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.
Prepared by first mixing solutions of sulphate of iron with carbonate of soda, and rubbing sugar with the resulting carbonate of iron. FeO,CO_2.
Action.—This is one of the most valuable preparations of iron, from the fact of the iron being chiefly in the state of protoxide. *See* FERRUM for *Incompatibles.*
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Ferri Carbonatis.
Composed of saccharated carbonate of iron 1 oz., confection of roses ¼ oz.
Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Mistura Ferri Aromatica.
Composed of pale cinchona 1 oz., calumba ½ oz., cloves ¼ oz., iron wire ⅛ oz., compound tincture of

cardamoms 3 fl.oz., tincture of orange-peel ½ fl.oz., peppermint-water q. s. to make 12½ fl.oz.
Action.—Aromatic chalybeate tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

Mistura Ferri Composita.

Prepared by mixing myrrh 60 grs., carbonate of potash 30 grs., sugar 60 grs., spirit of nutmeg 4 fl.drs., and to this adding a solution of sulphate of iron 25 grs., in 9½ fl.oz. of rose-water.
Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥ss. to f℥j.
Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Ferri Citras.

Prepared by acting on iron filings with citric acid.
Action.—It is not astringent, and forms a very delicate tonic and chalybeate preparation.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.
For a child a year old, ½ gr.
For *Incompatibles, see* FERRUM.

Ferri Citras Effervescens.

A compound of citro-tartrate of soda with citrate of iron; 3 grs. of the latter in 60 grs.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Ferri et Cinchoniæ Citras Effervescens.

This is a compound of citro-tartrate of soda with cinchonine and iron; it contains 1½ gr. of the former with 1 of the latter to every 60 grs. of the salt.
Action, Dose, and *Incompatibles.*—As above.
In addition to these there are *Ferri Carbonas Effer-*

vescens and *Ferri Iodidi Effervescens*, containing respectively 2 grs. and 1 gr. of the iron salt in 60 grs. These are all very elegant preparations of the granular effervescing salts, and are well adapted to the more delicate constitutions.

Ferri et Quiniæ Citras.

Action.—Tonic; antiperiodic; chalybeate. Not astringent; a very valuable preparation.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grains.
Five grains should contain 1 grain of quinine.
Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Ferri et Quiniæ Citras Effervescens.

A compound of the ferri quiniæ citras, with granular effervescing citro-tartrate of soda. It contains 3 grs. of the compound iron salt in 60 grs.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Ferri et Strychniæ Citras.

A combination of the citrate of iron, strychnia, and citric acid, with about 1 per cent of the alkaloid. Five grains contain the $\frac{1}{40}$ of a grain of strychnia.
Action.—Tonic; useful in cases of nervous debility.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.
Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Vinum Ferri Citratis.

Composed of citrate of iron and ammonia 160 grs., orange wine 1 pint.
Action.—Chalybeate tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏x to ♏xv.

Ferri Iodidum.

Prepared by boiling iron and iodine in water. FeI.
Action.—Combining the properties of iron and iodine, it is a valuable preparation in cases where these ingredients are required. It contains 1 gr. of iron to 4 or 5 of iodine.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis, and vegetable astringents.

Pilula Ferri Iodidi.

Composed of iron wire 40 grs., iodine 80 grs., sugar 70 grs., liquorice root 140 grs., water 50 minims.
Action.—As above. Contains 1 gr. of the iodide in 3 grs.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 or 10 grs.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Prepared hy first digesting iron and iodine together and subsequently adding the syrup. The sp. gr. should be 1·385. This is nearly twice the strength of the preparation of the Ph. Lond., and contains about 4·3 grs. of the crystallized iodide in a fluid drm.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to ℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏iij to ♏v.
Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Ferri Lactas.

A solution of metallic iron in dilute lactic acid.
Action.—A delicate chalybeate in cases of enfeebled digestion.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. Sugar-coated pills of the lactate of iron, as approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, are sold by Roberts, of New Bond Street and Paris. Dose, two, three times a day.

Ferri Oxidum Magneticum. Fe_2O_3.

A mixture of peroxide and protoxide of iron.
Action.—Chalybeate tonic; same as *Ferrum Redactum.*
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.
Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.
A soluble saccharated oxide of iron (Chauteaud's) is largely prescribed in France for cases of anæmia, chlorosis, &c. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls daily.

Ferri Peroxidum Humidum.

Prepared by the reaction of solutions of soda and persulphate of iron.
Dose.—For an adult. ¼ oz. to ½ oz.
Used as an antidote to arsenical poisoning.

Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum. (Ferri Sesquioxydum. Ph. Lond.) Fe_2O_3,HO.

Prepared by heating the moist peroxide.
Action.—Tonic; chalybeate.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 30 grs.
This preparation, recently made, is used in large quantities as an antidote to arsenical poisoning.

Emplastrum Ferri.

Composed of hydrated peroxide of iron 1 oz., Burgundy pitch 2 oz., lead plaster 8 oz.
Action.—Tonic; supporting.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi. Fe_2Cl_3.

Prepared by adding 15 fl.oz. of distilled water to 5 fl.oz. of the Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.
Action.—Powerfully astringent; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.
This is ¼ the strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.

Prepared by first acting on iron wire with dilute hydrochloric acid, and subsequently adding dilute nitric acid.

Action.—Powerfully astringent. Seldom used except as a lotion. A good hæmostatic.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏iv to ♏viij.

Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi. (Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi vel Muriatis. Ph. Lond.)

A mixture of the strong solution of perchloride of iron 5 fl.oz. in rectified spirit 15 fl.oz. It is about one-third the strength of the old Dublin tincture. Sp. gr. 0·992.

Action.—Tonic; astringent; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏ij.

Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. $Fe_2O_3 3 NO_5$.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with nitric acid.

Action.—Astringent and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xl.

Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Ferri Phosphas.

Prepared by mixing a solution of sulphate of iron with one of phosphate and acetate of soda. $3 FeO, PO_5$.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Action.—Nervine tonic. Recommended for rachitis; also for amenorrhœa due to general debility.

Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.

Prepared by adding to the well-washed precipitated phosphate, prepared as above, some dilute phosphoric acid; and lastly, sugar. 224 grs. of the original sulphate of iron are contained in 8 fl.oz. of the syrup, or about 1 gr. of the phosphate in the drachm.

Action.—Tonic. Useful in rachitis. Emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x or ♏xx.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.

A compound of the phosphate of iron and lime in syrup with potash and soda, called Chemical Food. Originally invented by Mr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, whose preparation is superior to any made in this country. It contains in each fluid drachm phosphate of iron 1 gr., phosphate of lime 2½ grs.

Action.—Tonic; alterative. It is a most valuable preparation, especially for children, in rickets, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥ss.

For a child a year old, ♏x to ♏xx.

Ferri et Sodæ Pyrophosphas.

An exceedingly elegant and delicate preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Syrupus Ferri et Quinæ et Strychniæ Phosphatis. (Easton's Syrup.)

One fluid drachm contains 1 gr. phosphate of iron, 1 gr. phosphate of quinine, and $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. of strychnia.

Action.—An admirable tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j.

Ferri Sulphas.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with dilute sulphuric acid. $FeO,SO_3,7HO$.

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.

Prepared by exposing the sulphate to heat. FeO, SO_3HO.

Ferri Sulphas Granulata.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on iron, and subsequent crystallization in rectified spirit. $FeOSO_3 7 HO$.

Action.—All the sulphates are astringent, as well as powerfully tonic, antiperiodic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. They are apt to irritate the stomach.

Dose.—For an adult, of the dried preparation, ½ gr. to 2 grs.; of the others, 1 to 3 or 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Ferri Tannas.

A combination of tannic acid and peroxide of iron.

Action.—Tonic; said to be especially useful in chlorosis.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Ferri Valerianas. Ph. Dub.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of iron. $Fe_2O_3, 3\ C_{10}H_9O_3$.

Action.—Tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. in pill.

Vinum Ferri.

A solution of iron in sherry. It contains 1 gr. in a fluid drachm.

Action.—Mild chalybeate tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.

For a child a year old, f℥ss.

Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

Ferrum Redactum.

Prepared by reducing peroxide of iron with hydrogen.
Action.—Chalybeate ; tonic; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in powder or pill with glycerine; is best taken immediately after food.

Trochisci Ferri Redacti.

Composed of reduced iron 720 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water 1 fl.oz., or q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 1 gr. of reduced iron.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Ferrum Tartaratum. (Ferri Potassio Tartras. Ph. Lond.) $Fe_2O_3, KO, C_8H_4O_{10}, HO$.

Prepared by mixing a solution of persulphate of iron with one of ammonia, and after washing the precipitate, adding it to a solution of acid tartrate of potash.
Action.—Gently astringent, bnt not incompatible with alkalis. It is a delicate tonic and chalybeate.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 2 grs.
Incompatibles.—*See* FERRUM.

FICUS. The dried fruit of Ficus carica. The common Fig.
Action.—Mildly aperient and demulcent. Used in making Confectio Sennæ.

FILIX MAS. The dried rhizome of Aspidium Filix mas. Male Fern.
Action.—Used chiefly as an anthelmintic for tænia solium.
Dose.—For an adult, 50 to 100 grs. Seldom used in this form, but in the following :—

Extractum Filicis Liquidum. (Oleum Filicis Maris.)

An ethereal extract of the root.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j or f℥ij. Best given in emulsion flavoured with some mint water. It should be administered fasting, and followed by a purgative.

Mel Filicis Maris.

Composed of the liquid extract 30 drops, honey ½ fl.oz. This is a very agreeable mode of exhibition.

Action.— As above.

FŒNICULI FRUCTUS. The fruit of Fœniculum dulce. Sweet Fennel.

Aqua Fœniculi.

Fennel fruit 1 lb., water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic and carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥iij.

For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

Oleum Fœniculi.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏iv to ♏x, on sugar or in emulsion.

GALBANUM. A gum resin derived from an unascertained umbelliferous plant.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; expectorant.

Emplastrum Galbani.

Galbanum, ammoniac, yellow wax, of each 1 oz., lead plaster 8 oz.

The old Pilula Galbani Composita, Ph. Lond., is now known under the name of Pilula Assafœtidæ Composita, which see.

GALIUM ALBUM. The wild Rosemary.
Action.—This drug has been a good deal vaunted as a remedy for epilepsy.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥iv of the expressed juice.

GALLA. Galls. The excrescences on Quercus infectoria caused by the punctures and deposited ova of Diplolepis Gallæ tinctoriæ.

Acidum Gallicum. $3\,HO, C_{14}H_5O_7, 2\,HO$.

A crystalline acid prepared from lixiviating galls.
Action.—Astringent to mucous and bleeding surfaces. Useful in profuse sweating and in pyrosis. Given internally, it is supposed to be converted into tannic acid.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 or 20 grs., requiring not less than 100 parts of water for its solution.
Incompatibles.—The mineral acids and preparations of iron, lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, alkaline carbonates, opium, ipecacuanha, and infusions of bark and calumba.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Composed of gallic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz. Each fl.dr. contains about 14 grs. of gallic acid.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx or f℥j.

Infusum Gallæ.

Composed of galls 240 grs., water 6 fl.oz.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above. Very useful as a local astringent application. 1 fl.oz. = 40 grs.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.

Tinctura Gallæ.

Composed of galls 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ♏iij.

Unguentum Gallæ.

Composed of galls 80 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.
Action.—Astringent. Useful in hæmorrhoids.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opii. (Ung. Gallæ Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of ointment of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs. (4 grs. of opium in the drm.)
Action.—Astringent; anodyne. Useful in painful hæmorrhoids.

Acidum Tannicum.

An acid extracted from galls by lixiviation in ether and exposure to the air. $C_{54}H_{22}O_{34}$.
Action.—Astringent; styptic. Used chiefly as a topical application; 60 grs. in half a pint of water makes a useful gargle in relaxed sore throat; also, as a lotion, to check mucous discharges.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.
Incompatibles.—The persalts of iron, salts of antimony, lead, silver, mineral acids, alkalies, gelatine, emulsions, and the vegetable alkaloids.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 36 grs., benzoated lard 44 grs., white wax 10 grs., oil of theobroma 90 grs.
Divide in 12 equal parts of 15 grs., each of which contains 3 grs. of tannic acid.
Action.—Astringent to bleeding or mucous surfaces. Useful in leucorrhœa and menorrhagia, but contain hardly sufficient of tannic acid; 2 or 3 may, however, be used at once.
The above was in the last edition of the *Pharmacopœia*; in the present the following is added :—

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.

Tannic acid 36 grs., glycerine of starch 50 grs., curd soap 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.
Action.—As above.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 360 grs., tincture of tolu ½ oz., refined sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage acacia 2 oz., distilled water 1 oz. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each contains ½ gr. tannic acid.
Action.—Astringent. Useful in relaxed throat.
Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. Mountain Tea. The leaves as an infusion, or the oil are used. One ounce of the latter has proved fatal.
Action.—Aromatic; stimulant; astringent; emmenagogue, and galactagogue.

GELSEMIN. The active principle of Gelsimium sempervirens.
Action.—Tonic; anodyne; sedative. Useful in cases of neuralgia and nervous headaches.
Dose.—For an adult, ¼ gr. to 2 grs.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. The dried root of Gentiana Lutea. Gentian.
Action.—Bitter tonic, with very little astringency but some aroma.
Dose.—Of the dried powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
Incompatibles.—Preparations of iron, lead, and silver.

Extractum Gentianæ.

A watery extract.
Action.—Aromatic, and slightly astringent bitter tonic. Useful in atonic dyspepsia.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.

Gentian and bitter orange-peel, of each 60 grs., fresh lemon peel ¼ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Tonic and stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Mistura Gentianæ. Infusum Gentianæ Comp., B.P. 1864.

Composed of gentian ¼ oz., bitter orange-peel 30 grs., coriander 30 grs., proof spirit 2 fl.oz., water 8 fl.oz.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, f℥ss.

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.

Gentian 1½ oz, bitter orange-peel ¾ oz., cardamoms ¼ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

Vinum Gentianæ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of gentian ½ oz., yellow bark 1 oz., bitter orange-peel 120 grs., canella 1 oz., proof spirit 4½ fl.oz., sherry 36 fl.oz.

Action.—Stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏x to ♏xx.

GEUM. The root of Geum urbanum. Common avens. Ph. Dub.

Action.—Aromatic; astringent; tonic.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Decoctum Gei Urbani.

Composed of common avens 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—This is said to be very efficacious in the diarrhœa of children, and is an agreeable astringent bitter.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

GLYCERINUM. Glycerine. A sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small per centage of water. Sp. gr. 1·25. $C_6H_8O_6$.

Action.—Slightly nutrient; demulcent. Has been recommended in the place of cod-liver oil, but is inferior. Is useful in sweetening medicines, and in softening such as the tincture of perchloride of iron. Is also useful as an emollient application in some skin diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏xxx to f℥j to f℥ij, or upwards.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x, or more.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.

Composed of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

This is the most convenient mode of keeping the acid in a liquid form.

Action.—Disinfectant, allied to creasote.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Composed of gallic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Astringent; styptic. A convenient form for the administration of gallic acid.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx or ℥j.
Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron and alkalis.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Astringent; styptic. An agreeable form for the exhibition of tannic acid.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron and alkalis.

Glycerinum Amyli.

Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine 8 fl.oz.
Action.—Emollient and protective.

Glycerinum Boracis.

Composed of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Detergent, for external or local use.

The three following preparations of glycerine are extracted from Mr. Squire's work on the *Pharmacopœia*:—

Glycerine Ointment.

Composed of glycerine 8 parts, white wax 1 part, oil of almonds 16 parts.
Action.—Useful for chilblains, excoriations, cracked nipples, &c.

Glycerine Cream.

Composed of glycerine 1 part, soft soap 1 part, cherry-laurel water 1 part.
Action.—Useful for the same purpose as the preceding.

Glycerine Cream and Camphor.

Composed of glycerine 2 parts, camphor 1 part, rectified spirit 1 part.
Action.—The same as the preceding, but more stimulating.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. The root or underground stem of Glycyrrhiza glabra. Liquorice Plant.

Decoctum Glycyrrhizæ.

Composed of 1½ oz. of the root to a pint of water.
Action.—Demulcent, especially to the bronchial mucous membrane.
Dose.—Ad libitum. A good domestic remedy.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.

A watery extract of the root, evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—As above. Useful in pulmonary affections.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum.

A watery extract of sp. gr. 1·160, to which is added ⅛ of its volume of rectified spirit.
Action.—Demulcent.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus.

Senna, liquorice root, of each 2 oz., refined sugar 6 oz.
Action.—Demulcent; aperient.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.

GOSSYPIUM. (Cotton wool) The hairs of the seeds of various species of Gossypium.
Used in the manufacture of pyroxylin. A good dressing for burns and irritable sores.

At the suggestion of Dr. Greenhalgh, Messrs. Bell and Co., Oxford-street, have prepared some "Medicated Cotton" in ½-dr. pledgets containing definite quantities of such drugs as iodine, atropine, matico, tannin, morphia, &c., for the local treatment of uterine affections.

GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX. The bark of the root of Punica Granatum. Pomegranate.
Action.—Anthelmintic, especially for the tænia solium.

Decoctum Granati Radicis.

Pomegranate root 2 oz., water 2 pints, boiled to 1 pint.
Action.—Anthelmintic and astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥iij to f℥vi, repeated 2 or 3 times, at intervals of an hour, and followed by a purgative; is an admirable remedy for tapeworm.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij, or more.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. The wood of Guaiacum officinale.
Used only in the preparation of Decoct. Sarsæ Co.

GUAIACI RESINA. The resin obtained from the stem of the Guaiacum officinale.
Action.—Slightly stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative. Given only in the form of Mistura.
Incompatibles.—The preparations of guaiacum are incompatible with acids, acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts. Water precipitates the resin contained in all the preparations of guaiacum; they should, therefore be given in emulsion of tragacanth.

Mistura Guaiaci.

Composed of guaiac resin ½ oz., sugar ½ oz., gum acacia ¼ oz., cinnamon-water 1 pint.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above. Useful in some forms of chronic rheumatism.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to ℥ij.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata. (Tinctura Guaiaci Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Guaiacum 4 oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

GUARANA.
Action.—This medicine has lately been very strongly recommended for cases of sick headache, neuralgia, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 grs., repeated every two hours till relief is obtained.

GUMMI RUBRUM. An exudation from the bark of Eucalyptus rostrata.
Action.—Astringent. Has been recommended by Sir Ranald Martin as a valuable remedy in dysentery, &c. Useful also in diarrhœa.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Syrupus Gummi Rubrum.

Contains 2 drachms to the ounce of syrup.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

Similar in action to the foregoing is the following :—

CEDRON. The seeds of Simiba Cedron.
Action.—A powerful bitter tonic. It has also a great repute in South America for the cure of snake bites.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs., in some hot spirituous drink. The bites should also be sponged with the tincture.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. The heart wood of Hæmatoxylum Campechianum. Logwood.
Action.—Astringent to mucous or bleeding surfaces.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis; alkaline earths; the salts, &c., of iron, and other metallic preparations.

Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.

Logwood in chips 1 oz., cinnamon 60 grs., water 1 pint.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above. Very useful in mucous diarrhœa.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli.

Composed of logwood 1 lb., water 1 gallon, evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Liquor Hæmatoxyli Composita. (Dr. Budd.)

This preparation is made by Savory and Moore, and

is recommended as an extremely valuable because effective astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j in port wine, water, or brandy and water.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

HELENIUM. The dried root of Inula Helenium. Common Elecampane.
Action.—A mild aromatic bitter tonic. Useful in cases of atonic dyspepsia.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Helenii.
Composed of elecampane root ½ oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. The rhizome. Black Hellebore.
Action.—Purgative, resembling colocynth.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. of the powdered rhizome.

Tinctura Hellebori. (Ph. Lond.)
Black hellebore 5 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.

HEMIDESMI RADIX. The dried root of Hemidesmus Indicus. Country Sarsaparilla.
Action.—Diaphoretic; alterative; slightly diuretic.
This drug is new to the *British Pharmacopœia.* It is commonly known as Indian Sarsaparilla, and is said to possess the properties of ordinary sarsaparilla.

Syrupus Hemidesmi.

Hemidesmus 4 oz., sugar 28 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—The same as Sarsaparilla, but chiefly useful as a flavouring agent.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

Infusum Hemidesmi.

Composed of hemidesmus 2 oz., water 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥iv.
For a child a year old, f℥ij.

HIRUDO.
Sanguisuga officinalis (the green leech), and S. medicinalis (the speckled leech).

HORDEUM. The seeds of Hordeum distichon (Common or Pearl Barley), deprived of their husks.
Action.—Demulcent and diluent.

Decoctum Hordei.

Composed of pearl barley 2 oz., water 1½ pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Decoctum Hordei Compositum. Ph. Lond.

Composed of decoction of pearl barley 2 pints., figs 2½ oz., liquorice root 300 grs., raisins 2½ oz.; boil.
Action.—As above. Useful as a demulcent drink in bronchitis.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

HYDRARGYRUM. Hg. Eq. 100.
Action.—When given in the metallic state, which it rarely is, it probably acts simply mechanically. The various preparations are alterative, cholagogue, or purgative, according to the dose and mode of exhibition. Externally it is also used as a local stimulant and alterative, or by inunction for its constitutional effects.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl.dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs., lead plaster 6 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

Composed of ammoniacum 12 oz., mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl.dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of ointment of mercury 1 oz., solution of ammonia and camphor liniment of each 1 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative; rubefacient; resolvent.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.

(Donovan's solution.)
This is a solution of the iodi-arsenite of mercury, each drm. of which contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of arsenious acid, with $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of peroxide of mercury and $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of iodine.
Action.—Alterative; especially valuable in chronic cutaneous eruptions.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xxx.

Pilula Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 2 oz., confection of roses 3 oz., liquorice root 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative in small, purgative in large doses.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Suppositoria Hydrargyri.

Take of ointment of mercury 60 grs., benzoated lard and white wax, of each 20 grs., oil of theobroma 80 grs.; pour into moulds of 15 grs. each. Each suppository will contain 5 grs. of the ointment of mercury.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 1 lb., lard 1 lb., suet 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Composed of ointment of mercury 6 oz., yellow wax and olive oil, of each 3 oz., camphor 1½ oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum. (Cinnabar or Vermilion.) Ph. Lond. HgS.

Action.—Alterative, but is seldom used internally.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
Chiefly used for fumigating the nose, throat, &c. 30 grs. is the quantity generally used in this way.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. HgI. (Formerly Hydrargyri Biniodidum.)

Prepared by the action of iodide of potassium on perchloride of mercury.

Action.—Alterative in small doses; in large doses an irritant poison. Useful in obstinate syphilis.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. pill, but it is best given in solution with the iodide of potassium.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

Composed of red iodide of mercury 16 grs., simple ointment 1 oz. (About $\frac{1}{4}$ the strength of that in the Ph. Dub.)
Action.—Alterative; resolvent. A good application to bronchocele. Useful in syphilis.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride. Hg_2I. (Formerly Hydrargyri Protoiodidum, now Subiodidum.)

Prepared by the action of iodine on mercury.
Action.—The same as the above, only milder and safer. Must not be combined with any preparation of iodine in a pill.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus.

Mercury 4 oz., nitric acid 5 fl.oz., water $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.
Action.—Caustic; for external use only.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis. (Ung. Citrinum. Ph. Edin.)

Composed of mercury 4 oz., nitric acid 12 fl.oz., lard 15 oz., olive oil 32 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative and astringent.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum.

Prepared by the action of solution of soda on perchloride of mercury.
Not used medicinally.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. HgO. (Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidum. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on mercury.

Action.—Alterative in small, but violently irritative in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, ¼ gr. to 1 gr.

One grain to a drachm of lard forms a useful application to chronically inflamed eyelids.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.

Composed of red oxide of mercury 62 grs., yellow wax ¼ oz., oil of almonds ¾ oz.

Action.—Alterative.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. HgCl. (Hydrargyri Bichloridum. Ph. Lond.) Corrosive sublimate.

Prepared by the action of chloride of sodium on sulphate of mercury, and subsequent sublimation with the black oxide of manganese.

Action.—Alterative; to be administered cautiously.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to ⅛ gr. in pill or in solution with hydrochlorate of ammonia as under.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Composed of perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium, of each 10 grs., water 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent in hypertrophied conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

A drachm of the solution contains $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. of corrosive sublimate.

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, potash, soda, and their carbonates, lime-water, the mineral acids, except the hydrochloric; tartar emetic; the acetates of lead; and infusions of bitter and astringent vegetables.

Lotio Hydrargyri Flava. (Yellow Wash.)
Perchloride of mercury 18 grs., lime-water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum. Hg_2Cl. (Hydrargyri Chloridum. Ph. Lond.) Calomel.
Prepared by rubbing together mercury and sulphate of mercury, and then acting on the mass by chloride of sodium, the whole to be sublimed and washed.
Action.—Alterative; cholagogue; in large doses sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 or 5 grs.
For a child a year old, ¼ gr. to ½ gr.
Incompatibles.—Ammonia, potash, soda, lime, and their carbonates, the salts of iron, copper, and lead, the chlorides and hydrosulphurets.

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra. (Black Wash.)
Subchloride of mercury 30 grs., lime-water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita. (Plummer's Pill. Pil. Hyd. Chlor. Comp. Ph. Lond.)
Composed of subchloride of mercury 1 oz., sulphurated antimony 1 oz., guaiacum 2 oz., castor oil 1 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative. It contains 1 grain of calomel in 5.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.
Subchloride of mercury 80 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. NH_2Hg_2Cl.
Prepared by the action of solution of ammonia on perchloride of mercury, and used in making

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati. (Ung. Præcip. Alb. Ph. Edin.)
Ammoniated mercury 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative. Useful in cases of chronic skin disease, also to destroy pediculi.

Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ.
Mercury 1 oz., prepared chalk 2 oz.
Action.—Alterative; cholagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.
Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA. Asiatic Pennywort. The powdered leaves only of the plant may be used, of which 8 grs. is the usual dose.
Action.—Tonic; alterative. Among Indian practitioners it has great repute as a remedy for leprosy, especially, according to Dr. Waring, for the anæsthetic form of the disease. It is also very useful in secondary syphilitic affections.

HYDROGENII PEROXIDUM. HO_2.
Action.—Stimulant, from the excess of oxygen.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA. The fresh leaves and small branches of Hyoscyamus niger. Henbane.
Action.—Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic. Useful in cases of irritable bladder, and as a local application to painful ulcers.

Incompatibles.—Salts of lead, silver, caustic alkalis, and vegetable acids.

Extractum Hyoscyami.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Succus Hyoscyami.

Action and *Incompatibles.*—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx or f℥j.

Tinctura Hyoscyami.

The fresh leaves 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Sedative; anodyne.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏iij or ♏v.
Incompatibles.—As above.

IODOFORM. C_2HI_3.

Formed by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potassa.
Action.—Alterative; stimulant; tonic. Useful in scrofula and chronic skin diseases. Has lately been recommended in the local treatment of cancer uteri.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. in pill.

Iodo Tannin.

Formed by triturating iodine, tannin, and water.
Action.—It combines the action of iodine and tannic acid. Is best given in the form of syrup, made so that each oz. will contain 1 gr. of iodine.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to ℥ss.

IODUM. Formerly Iodinium. A non-metallic element obtained chiefly from the ashes of sea-weeds. I. Eq. 127.

Action.—Iodine exerts a special absorptive action on the lymphatic glands; hence it is an alterative and resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. in pill freshly prepared. It is rarely used, on account of its irritating action on the stomach.

Incompatibles.—Metallic salts, mineral acids, the alkaloids.

Acidum Iodicum.

Prepared by boiling iodine in nitric acid. IO_5.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Acidum Hydriodicum. HI.

Action.—Alterative and resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

Dr. Buchanan introduced this medicine. He says it possesses all the therapeutical powers of iodine without its irritating properties.

Linimentum Iodi.

Iodine 1¼ oz., iodide of potassium ½ oz., camphor ¼ oz., rectified spirit 10 fl.oz. (=1 of iodine in 9).

Action.—Stimulant, resolvent, and alterative.

Liquor Iodi.

Iodine 20 grs., iodide of potassium, 30 grs., distilled water 1 fl.oz. (=1 of iodine in 24).

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; rubefacient.

Tinctura Iodi. (Formerly Tinctura Iodinii Composita.)

A solution of iodine ½ oz., iodide of potassium ¼ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint (=1 of iodine in 40).
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏x or ♏xx, in sherry.
Incompatibles.—*See* above.

Unguentum Iodi.

Composed of iodine and iodide of potassium, of each 32 grs., proof spirit 1 fl.dr., lard 2 oz. (1 in 30).
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; irritant.

Vapor Iodi.

Take of tincture of iodine 1 fl.dr., water 1 fl.oz. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and, having applied a gentle heat, let the vapour that arises be inhaled.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

The following receipts for iodized baths are taken from Dr. Waring's admirable work on Therapeutics:—

IODURETTED BATHS.

Children.

Age.	Water Quarts.	Grains of Iodine.	Grains of Iodide of Potassium.
4 to 7	36	30 to 36	60 to 72
7 ,, 11	75	48 60 72	96 120 144
11 ,, 14	125	72 to 96	144 to 192

Adults.

Degree.	Quarts of Water.	Drachms of Iodine.	Drs. of Iodide of Potassium.
1	200	2 to 2½	4 to 5
2	240	2 2½ 3	4 5 6
3	300	3 to 3½	6 to 7

IPECACUANHA. The dried root of Cephaëlis ipecacuanha. Ipecacuan.

Action. —Diaphoretic and expectorant; emetic in large doses. Useful in dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa.

Dose.— Of the powdered root for an adult, ½ gr. to 2 grs. as an expectorant; 15 to 30 grs. as an emetic.

For a child a year old, ⅛ gr. to ¼ gr. as an emetic.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillâ.

Composed of compound powder of ipecacuan 3 oz., squill and ammoniacum, of each 1 oz., treacle q. s.

Action. —Expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

5 grains contain about ¼ gr. of opium.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio. Ph. Edin.

Composed of ipecacuan and opium powder 3 parts, conserve of roses 1 part.

Action.— Expectorant; narcotic.

Dose. —For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Half a grain of opium in about 6 grains of the pill.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. Commonly known as "Dover's Powder."
Ipecacuan $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sulphate of potash 4 oz.
Action.—Diaphoretic; expectorant; anodyne; narcotic. 10 grains of the powder contain 1 of opium.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ. Ph. Edin.
Ipecacuan 1 oz., rectified spirit 5 fl.oz., proof spirit and water, of each $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., syrup 35 fl.oz. 40 minims contain about 1 grain of ipecacuan.
Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.
Composed of ipecacuan 180 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of ipecacuan.
Dose.—1 to 3 lozenges.

Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ.
Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., ipecacuan 60 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz. Divide into 720 lozenges.
Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{36}$ of a gr. of hydrochlorate of morphia, and $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain of ipecacuan.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; expectorant.
Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of ipecacuan 1 oz., sherry 1 pint.
Action.—Diaphoretic; expectorant; emetic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx as an expectorant; ʒiij to ʒvj as an emetic.
For a child a year old, ♏iij as an expectorant; ♏xx as an emetic.

IPOMÆA CÆRULEA.
Dr. O'Shaughnessy speaks very highly of the purgative action of this drug, the seeds of which are used. It occasions no pain, acts speedily, and then ceases, and has the great merit of being almost tasteless. May be given in the form of

Tinctura Ipomææ Cærulææ.

Composed of 8 oz. of the seeds, proof spirit 2 pints.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.
The dose of the alcoholic extract is 5 to 10 grs.

IRIDIN or IRISIN. The rhizome of the Iris versicolor. Blue Flag.
Action.—Cholagogue and anthelmintic, resembling blue pill.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. of the extract in pill.

JALAPA. The dried tubercles of Exogonium purga. Jalap.
Action.—Hydragogue cathartic. Useful in dropsy.
Dose.—Of the powdered tuber for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Extractum Jalapæ.

An aquo-spirituous extract.
Action.—Purgative, produces copious watery stools.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.
For a child a year old, ½ gr.

Jalapæ Resina.
Action.—Powerfully purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus. (=1 in 3.)
Jalap 5 oz., acid tartrate of potash 9 oz., ginger 1 oz.
Action.—Hydragogue cathartic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 or 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Tinctura Jalapæ.
Composed of jalap 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
ʒj of the tincture is equal to 3 grains of the extract.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

Jalapine.
A pure white resin, the active principle of jalap.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.
It is thought by some to be a purer and more certain preparation than the Resina.

JUNIPERUS. The unripe fruit of Juniperus communis. Common Juniper.

Oleum Juniperi.
Action.—Diuretic principally, but also a carminative and stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏j to ♏iij, or ♏v, in pill or emulsion.

Spiritus Juniperi.
Oil of Juniper 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx, or ℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏v.
This preparation contains about 95 times as much oil of juniper as the Spiritus Juniperi, Ph. Lond.

KAMALA. The powder which adheres to the capsules of Rottlera tinctoria.
Action.—Anthelmintic, especially against the tænia solium.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 or 5 grs.

KINO. The inspissated juice of Pterocarpus marsupium. Kino.
Action.—Astringent. Useful in diarrhœa or other mucous or sanguineous discharges.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Pulvis Kino Composita.

Composed of kino 3¾ oz., opium ¼ oz., cinnamon 1 oz.
Action.—Astringent; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. or upwards.
For a child a year old, ½ to 1 gr.
This preparation contains one grain of opium in twenty.

Tinctura Kino.

Composed of kino 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xxx to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Incompatibles.—The preparations of kino are incompatible with acids and alkalis, and with the salts of iron.

KOUSSO, KUSSO, or CUSSO. The flowers of Brayera anthelmintica.

Infusum Kousso.

Cusso ¼ oz., water 4 fl.oz. ; boil for fifteen minutes.
Action.—Anthelmintic, principally for tænia solium.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥iv or f℥vj.

KRAMERIÆ RADIX. The dried root of Krameria triandra. Rhatany.
Action.—Astringent and tonic. Useful in cases of excessive mucous or sanguineous discharge, as diarrhœa, dysentery, menorrhagia, &c.
Dose.—Of the powdered root for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Extractum Krameriæ.

A watery extract of rhatany.
Action.—Astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Infusum Krameriæ.

Composed of rhatany ½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Tinctura Krameriæ.

Composed of rhatany 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Incompatibles.—The preparations of Krameria are incompatible with alkalis, mineral acids, and salts of iron.

LAC. The fresh milk of the cow, Bos taurus. Used in the preparation of Mistura Scammonii.

LACMUS. Litmus. The colouring matter of Roccella tinctoria.
The tincture (1 oz. to 10 fl.oz., proof spirit) is used for the preparation of blue litmus-paper as a test for acids.

LACTUCA. The flowering herb of Lactuca virosa. The strong-scented Lettuce.

Extractum Lactucæ. The expressed juice.
Action.—Anodyne; narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and slightly aperient. It resembles, but is much inferior to the following preparation.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

LACTUCARIUM. Lettuce Opium.

Tinctura Lactucarii.
Composed of lactucarium 4 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x or ♏xx to ℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij.

LAMINARIA SPIRALIS. The common Sea-Tangle.
Is used in the form of a tent for the purpose of dilating the os uteri or other excretory canal.

Laricis Cortex. The bark of Larix Europœa. Common Larch.
This drug, which possesses astringent and stimulant properties, has been recommended by Dr. Headlam Greenhow in cases of profuse expectoration from chronic bronchitis.

Tinctura Laricis.
Larch bark 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulating and astringent tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥ss.

LAUROCERASI FOLIA. The fresh leaves of Prunus Laurocerasus. Cherry Laurel.
Action.—Sedative, similar to, but weaker and less certain than, hydrocyanic acid.

Aqua Laurocerasi.
Laurel leaves 1 lb., water 2½ pints; distil a pint.
Action.—As above. To be administered with caution.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to f℥ss.

LAVANDULA. The flowers of Lavandula vera. Common lavender.
Action.—Stimulant; carminative; antispasmodic.

Oleum Lavandulæ.
Action.—Antispasmodic; carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏iij to ♏v, in emulsion.

Spiritus Lavandulæ.
Oil of lavender 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 49 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to ♏xxx or f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏v.

Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita.
Composed of oil of lavender 1½ fl. dr., oil of rosemary 10 minims, cinnamon 150 grs., nutmeg 150 grs., red sandal wood 300 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

LEPTANDRINE. The active principle of Leptandra Virginica.
Action.—A mild and agreeable aperient, having a special cholagogue action; and being a tonic to the stomach, it is useful in all cases where there is a deficiency of bile in the excretions.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. in pill 3 or 4 times a day.

LIMONIS CORTEX. The outer part of the rind of Citrus Limonum.
Action.—Aromatic tonic; and carminative.

Oleum Limonis.
Action.—As above; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v, in pill or emulsion.

Succus Limonis.
The expressed juice of the ripe fruit.
Action.—Refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, almost ad libitum. As much as a pint per day has been given in acute rheumatism.

Syrupus Limonis.
Lemon-peel 2 oz., lemon-juice 1 pint, sugar 2¼ lbs.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

Tinctura Limonis.
Fresh lemon-peel 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Aromatic tonic; carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Incompatibles.—The mineral acids and lime-water.

LINUM. Linseed.

Lini Farina.
Cake of linseed from which the oil has been pressed, and reduced to powder.

Cataplasma Lini.
Linseed meal 4 oz., olive oil ½ fl.oz, boiling water 10 fl.oz.

Lini Semina. The seeds of Linum usitatissimum.

Infusum Lini. (Formerly Infusum Lini Comp.)
Linseed 160 grs., liquorice 60 grs., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Demulcent; diluent. Useful as a drink in catarrhal affections and inflammations of the mucous surfaces.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Oleum Lini.
Used only for external application as an emollient.

LITHIA. The oxide of Lithium, LO. Eq. 15.

Lithiæ Carbonas. LO,CO_2.
Action.—Diuretic; antacid. The lithia salts are especially useful in cases of gouty diathesis with lithic acid deposits, because the urate of lithia is soluble.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 6 grs.

Lithiæ Citras. $3\ LO,C_{12}H_5O_{11}$.
Action.—As above, but more soluble than the Carbonate.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Lithiæ Citras Effervescens.
Action—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
It contains 2 grs. of lithia in 60 grs.

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens. Lithia water.
A solution of carbonate of lithia charged with carbonic acid. Ten oz. contain 5 grs. of carbonate of lithia.
Action.—Antacid. The preparations of lithia have been lately recommended for gout and rheumatism.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 fl.oz.
A similar preparation is sold under the name of the Granular Effervescing Carbonate of Lithia.

LOBELIA. The dried herb, Lobelia inflata, in flower, Indian Tobacco.

Tinctura Lobeliæ.
Composed of lobelia 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and emetic; in the last form it is a dangerous agent. Useful in spasmodic asthma, croup, and other pulmonary affections attended with difficult breathing.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to f℥ss.

Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea.
Composed of lobelia 2½ oz., spirit of ether 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to f℥ss.

LUPULUS. The dried strobiles of the female plant of Humulus Lupulus. The common Hop.

Extractum Lupuli.
An aquo-spirituous extract.
Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; slightly narcotic; sedative. Useful as a narcotic where opiates cannot be borne.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.
Incompatibles.—The ferruginous compounds, from the presence of tannin: the mineral acids.

Infusum Lupuli.

An infusion of ½ oz. hops in 10 fl.oz. water.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Lupuli.

Composed of hops 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Lupulina.

The grains or glands of the hop separated from the strobiles by rubbing and sifting.
Dose.—For an adult, 6 to 12 grs.

Tinctura Lupulinæ.

5 oz. of the preceding, with 2 pints rectified spirit.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
These two preparations have much more of the narcotic property than those of the *British Pharmacopœia.*

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. The herb Purple Loosestrife. Ph. Dub.
Action.—Astringent bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. of the powdered herb.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.
A *Decoction* is made with 1 oz. of the root in a pint of water.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

MAGNESIUM. Mg. Eq. 12.

Magnesia. MgO.
Prepared by calcining carbonate of magnesia.
Action.—Antacid; aperient; antilithic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, metallic salts, muriate of ammonia, lime-water, and alum.

Magnesia Levis. MgO.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Magnesiæ Carbonas. 3 $(MgO,CO_2)MgO,5\ HO$.
Prepared from the sulphate by the action of carbonate of soda.
Action.—Aperient; antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 or 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—*Vide* MAGNESIA.

Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis.
Prepared by mixing solutions of the sulphate of magnesia and carbonate of soda, and passing carbonic acid gas into it. This solution contains about 13 grs. of carbonate of magnesia in a fluid ounce.
Action.—Aperient; antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis. $(MgO,CO_2)_3MgO$, 5 HO.
Action.—Aperient; antacid.
Dose.—The same as Magnesiæ Carbonas.
Incompatibles.—The same as *Magnesia*, except lime-water.

Magnesiæ Citras.
Prepared by mixing solutions of citric acid and carbonate of magnesia.
Action.—Gently purgative; antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 180 grs.

Liquor Magnesiæ Citratis.
Action.—Antacid; mildly laxative. An agreeable preparation.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥v to f℥x.

Magnesiæ Sodio Citras.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.

Magnesiæ Sulphas. MgO,SO_3, 7 HO.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to ¼ or ½ oz.
For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis, the carbonates, lime-water, chloride of calcium, and acetate of lead.

Enema Magnesiæ Sulphatis.

Composed of sulphate of magnesia 1 oz., olive oil 1 fl.oz., mucilage of starch 15 fl.oz.
Action.—Purgative.

MALVA SYLVESTRIS. Marsh-mallow.
Made in the form of *Decoction*, it acts as a demulcent, and much resembles Althæa.

MANGANESIUM. Mn. Eq. 28.

Manganesii Carbonas cum Saccharo.

Prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of iron and manganese with carbonate of soda, and afterwards adding sugar.
Action.—The salts of manganese are said to possess properties closely allied to those of the salts of iron as regards their action on the blood, and to be very useful in chlorosis and such-like diseases, also in cases of pyrosis and gastrodynia.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Manganesii Sulphas.

Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 grs.

MANNA. A concrete saccharine exudation from the stem of Fraxinus ornus.
Action.—Mildly laxative; nutritious when fresh.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ oz. to 1 oz.
For a child a year old, 30 to 60 grs.

MASTICHE.—A resinous exudation from the stem of Pistachia Lentiscus. Mastich.
Action.—Stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

MATICÆ FOLIA.—The dried leaves of Artanthe elongata. Matico.
Action.—Aromatic tonic, stimulant, and styptic, especially to the urinary organs.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Infusum Maticæ.

Composed of matico ½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Tinctura Maticæ.

Composed of matico 3 oz., proof spirit 20 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

MEL. Honey. A saccharine secretion from Apis Mellifica.
Action.—Slightly laxative, but used chiefly as a vehicle for other medicines.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to ½ oz.
For a child a year old, 10 grs. or more.

Mel Boracis.

Composed of borax 64 grs., honey 1 oz.
Action.—A local detergent and stimulant. Useful as a local application to thrush.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. Seldom given internally.

Mel Depuratum. Purified honey.
Action.—Gently laxative.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Oxymel.
Honey 40 oz., acetic acid 5 fl.oz, water 5 fl.oz.
Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle for other medicines, and as an adjunct to gargles.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏x.

MENTHA PIPERITA. The whole herb. Peppermint.
Action.—Aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. Useful in flatulence.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.
Prepared by distilling 1½ fl.drs. oil of peppermint with 1½ gallons of water. Distil 1 gallon.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥iij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ.
English oil of peppermint 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx.

Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ. The oil distilled in Britain from fresh-flowering peppermint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v, on sugar or in emulsion.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.

A solution of oil of peppermint 1 fl.oz., in rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏xxx to f℥j or f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏iij.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. The whole herb. Spearmint.

Action.—Similar to that of Mentha Piperita.

Aqua Menthæ Viridis.

Oil of spearmint 1½ fl.drs., water 1½ gallons; distil a gallon.

Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.

Dose.—For an adult f℥j to f℥iij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

Infusum Menthæ Compositum.

Composed of spearmint leaves 120 grs., sugar 120 grs., oil of spearmint 3 drops, compound tincture of cardamoms ½ fl.dr., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Similar to, but much more powerful than, spearmint-water.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥ss. to f℥j.

Oleum Menthæ Viridis.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v, on sugar or in emulsion.

Spiritus Menthæ Viridis.
Oil of spearmint 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 9 fl.oz.
Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xxx to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏iij to ♏v.

MENYANTHES. The dried leaves of Menyanthes trifoliata. Buckbean, or Marsh Trefoil.
Action.—Astringent tonic; resembles Gentian.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Menyanthis.
A watery extract.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs.

Infusum Menyanthis.
Composed of marsh-trefoil ½ oz., water 16 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

MEZEREI CORTEX. The dried bark of Daphne Mezereum. Mezereon.
Action.—Alterative; diuretic; when applied locally for a long time it acts as a vesicant. Useful in cases of syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and chronic cutaneous diseases.

Decoctum Mezerei.
Composed of mezereon bark 120 grs., liquorice root ½ oz., water 2 pints, boiled to a pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥iij to f℥iv.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

Extractum Mezerei Æthereum.

A spirituo-æthereal extract.
Action.—Alterative; diuretic.
Used in the preparation of Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.

MORI SUCCUS. The juice of the ripe fruit of Morus nigra. Black Mulberry.
Action.—Slightly laxative.

Syrupus Mori.

Mulberry juice 1 pint, refined sugar 2 lbs., and rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.
Action.—Is used chiefly as a colouring and flavouring ingredient.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏x.

MORPHIA. $C_{34}H_{19}NO_6$.
Action.—Similar to opium, but less stimulating; more soporific, but less anodyne.
Dose.—Being insoluble in water, it is not used except in the form of a salt.
Incompatibles.—Solutions of all the salts of morphia are decomposed by the stronger acids, alkalis, and alkaline earths, and most earthy and metallic salts.

Morphiæ Acetas. $C_{34}H_{19}NO_6,C_4H_3O_3,HO$.

Formed by the action of solution of ammonia on hydrochlorate of morphia, and subsequent addition of acetic acid.
Action.—Narcotic. To be used with care.
Dose.—For an adult, ⅙ gr. to ⅓ gr.

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.

Acetate of morphia 4 grs., dilute acetic acid ♏viij, rectified spirit 2 fl.drs., distilled water 6 fl.drs.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏x, ♏xxx, to ℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏¼ to ♏½.
This solution contains ½ a grain of morphia in the drachm, and is therefore half the strength of the Liq. Morph. Acetat. Ph. Lond.

Injectio Morphiæ Hypodermica.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 88 grs., solution of ammonia, acetic acid, distilled water, of each q. s. It should be a neutral solution measuring exactly 2 fl. oz.
A fluid drachm contains 5 grs. of acetate of morphia.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏j to ♏vj, subcutaneously.
The addition of atropine enhances the effect of this solution both as an anodyne and soporific, while it obviates its constipating effect. The quantity of atropine for a subcutaneous injection is about the $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain, or less.

Morphiæ Bimeconas.

Action.—This salt is said to possess greater soporific properties, and to be less likely to disagree than any other.
Dose.—Rather less than the Acetate.

Morphiæ Hydrochloras. $C_{34}H_{19}NO_6HCl$, 6 HO.

(Morphiæ Murias.)
Action.—Narcotic; anodyne, soporific.
Dose.—For an adult, gr. ⅙ to ¼ gr.

Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.

A solution of hydrochlorate of morphia 4 grs, with 8 minims of dilute hydrochloric acid, rectified spirit 2 fl.drs., water 6 fl.drs.
Action.—As above.

Spiritus Myristicæ.
Oil of nutmeg 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏iv.
This is just ⅛th the strength of the preparation of the B.P. 1864.

MYRRHA. A gum resinous exudation from the stem of Balsamodendron Myrrha. Myrrh.
Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs. of the powdered resin.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ. *Vide* ALOES.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.
Composed of myrrh 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmenagogue. Useful in chronic pulmonary affections; also locally to strengthen spongy gums.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
Water decomposes and precipitates the resin, it should therefore be given in emulsion.

MYROXYLON PEREIRÆ. The balsam from the stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Peruvianum. Balsam of Peru.
Action.—Demulcent; expectorant; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xv.
For a child a year old, ♏j.

Unguentum Balsami Peruviani.
Composed of balsam 1 part, lard 7 parts.
Action.—An excellent application for sore nipples or cracked lips (SQUIRE).

MYROXYLON TOLUIFERA. The balsam from the stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Tolutanum. Balsam of Tolu.
Action.—A stimulant and expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. as an emulsion.

Syrupus Tolutanus.
Balsum of tolu 1¼ oz., sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

Tinctura Tolutana.
Balsam of tolu 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏v.

NECTANDRÆ CORTEX. The bark of Nectandra Rodiæi. The Bebeeru, or Greenheart tree.
Action.—Antiperiodic; tonic. Inferior to quinine.
Used for the preparation of Beberiæ Sulphas. *Vide* p. 37.

NUX VOMICA. The seeds of Strychnos Nux vomica. Poison-nut tree.
Action.—Bitter and slightly aromatic tonic; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 3 grs. of the powdered seed.
Useful as a general nervine tonic.

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ.

A spirituous extract.
Action.—As above. To be administered with care.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ to 1 gr.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ.

Composed of nux vomica 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏x or ♏xxx.
For preparations of Strychnine, *see* STRYCHNIA.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the Gadus morrhua. Cod-liver oil.
Action.—Alterative; nutritious.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏x to ♏xx.
Various compounds of cod-liver oil with other ingredients are made, such as iodide and other salts of iron, quinine, ozone, &c. Unless, however, these are used when freshly prepared, the oil in a week or two becomes rancid. The ozonized oil is the only exception, but its value is little, if at all, enhanced by the addition of the oxygen.

OLIVÆ OLEUM. The oil expressed from the fruit of Olea Europæa. Olive oil.
Action.—Slightly aperient; demulcent.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, f℥ss. to f℥j.

OLEUM RICINI. The oil expressed from the seeds of Ricinus communis. Castor oil.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j or f℥ij to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏x to f℥ss.

OLEUM THEOBROMÆ. Oil of Theobroma.
A concrete oil obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds of Theobroma Cacao. Cocoa butter. Used only as a basis for the preparation of the various suppositories.

OLIBANUM. The gum resin of Boswellia thurifera.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Used only in fumigation.

OPIUM. The inspissated juice of the unripe capsules of Papaver somniferum.
Action.—Anodyne; soporific; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 2 grs.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., with caution.
Incompatibles.—The preparations of opium, when in solution, are incompatible with most metallic salts, from the presence of meconic acid. Alkalis and their carbonates also decompose them, precipitating the morphia. This, however, may be of minor importance.

Acetum Opii. Dub. Ph.
Composed of opium 1½ oz., distilled vinegar 16 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏vj to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏½.
This preparation contains about 5 grs. of opium in a fluid drachm. The Edinburgh Acetum is nearly three times as strong. Both preparations are said to be more efficacious, and to produce less unpleasant symptoms, than the Tincture.

Confectio Opii.

Compound powder of opium 192 grs., syrup 1 fl.oz.
Action.—Anodyne, carminative, and stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.
This preparation contains about 1 gr. of opium in 40.

Emplastrum Opii.

Composed of opium 1 oz., resin plaster 9 oz.
Action.—Anodyne.

Enema Opii.

Tincture of opium f℥ss., mucilage of starch 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Extractum Opii.

A watery extract, evaporated to a proper consistence.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 2 grs.
This preparation is about one-third stronger than opium itself. It is less stimulating than the Tincture, and more soporific. One hundred grs. of opium yields 50 of extract.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.

Extract of opium 1 oz., water 16 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Strongly soporific and anodyne, producing less disturbance of the nervous system than the tincture.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xl.
For a child a year old, ♏½.
Incompatibles.—*See* VINUM OPII.
A drachm of the liquid extract is equal to about 2½ grs. of extract of opium; 22 minims = 25 of the tincture.

Linimentum Opii.

Tincture of opium 2 fl. oz., soap liniment 2 oz.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

Acetate of lead 36 grs., opium 6 grs., confection of roses 6 grs.
Action.—Anodyne; astringent; soporific.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.
Four grs. contain 3 of acetate of lead, and ½ gr. each of opium and confection.

Pilula Saponis Composita.

Opium ½ oz., hard soap 2 oz., water q. s.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.
Six grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.
Useful for making opium suppositories.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio. (Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of aromatic chalk powder 9¾ oz., opium ¼ oz.
Action.—Aromatic; carminative; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult 10 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 1⅓ grs.
40 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Pulvis Opii Compositus.

Composed of opium 1½ oz., black pepper 2 oz., ginger 5 oz., caraway 6 oz., tragacanth ½ oz.
This powder very much resembles the old Confectio Opii, Ph. Lond.
Action.—Aromatic and anodyne, sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.
For a child a year old, ¼ gr. to ⅓ gr.
10 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. Dover's Powder. *Vide* IPECACUAN.

Pulvis Kino Compositus.
Composed of kino 3¾ oz., cinnamon 1 oz., opium ¼ oz.
Action.—Astringent; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. or more.
For a child a year old, ½ gr. to ¾ gr.
20 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Tinctura Opii.
Composed of opium 1½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Anodyne; soporific; more stimulating than the watery preparations of opium.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xl.
For a child a year old, ♏½.
Incompatibles.—*See* VINUM OPII.
1 drachm of the tincture contains rather more than 4 grs. of opium.

Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.
Composed of benzoic acid and saffron, of each 180 grs., opium 100 grs., oil of anise 1 fl.dr., strong solution of ammonia 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 16 fl.oz
Action.—Stimulating narcotic; anodyne.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏iij.
This preparation contains about 1 gr. to the 1½ fl.dr., but the ammonia renders it more active.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.
Opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor 30 grs., oil of anise ½ fl.dr., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne; stimulant; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xv to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏iii to ♏v.
Half an ounce contains about 1 gr. of opium.

Trochisci Opii.

Composed of extract of opium 72 grs., tincture of tolu ½ fl.oz., sugar 16 oz., gum acacia 2 oz., extract of liquorice 6 oz., water q. s. Divide the mass into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain $\frac{1}{10}$ of a gr. of the extract of opium.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges, according to the result desired.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio. (Ung. Gallæ Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of ointment of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs. (4 grs. of opium in the drm.).
Action.—Anodyne; astringent.

Unguentum Opii. Ph. Lond.

Composed of opium 20 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Anodyne.

Vinum Opii.

Composed of extract of opium 1 oz., cinnamon bark and cloves, of each 75 grs., sherry 1 pint.
Action.—About the same as the Tincture, but less likely to disagree.
Dose.—The same as the Tincture.
This is about one-fourth stronger than Vinum Opii of the B.P. 1864; and also of the Edin. and Dub. Ph. It is about one-fifth weaker than Vinum Opii, Ph. Lond., and corresponds in strength with Extractum Opii Liquidum, containing 3½ grs. to the fl.dr.

NOTE.—For preparations of Morphia, *see* MORPHIA.

There are several other preparations of opium, of which the *Black Drop* is one of the most important, as it is the strongest, one drop of this being equal to about 4 of the Tincture; while *Sydenham's Laudanum* is of such strength, that 8 minims are equal to about 1 gr. of opium. Lastly, Battley's *Liquor Opii Sedativus* is nearly 50 per cent. stronger than the Tincture.

OPOPONAX. The gum resin of Opoponax Chironium.
Action.—Antispasmodic, resembling Ammoniacum.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powdered resin.

ORIGANUM. Wild Marjoram.
Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant. Principally given in the form of

Oleum Origani.
Dose.—For an adult ♏v to ♏x on sugar or in emulsion.

OS USTUM. Bone Ash. The residue of bones which have been burned to a white ash.

OVI VITELLUS. The yolk of the egg of Gallus Banckiva.

OXYMEL. *Vide* MEL.
Honey 40 oz., acetic acid 5 oz., water 5 oz.
Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle to other medicines, and as an adjunct to gargles.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏x.

Oxymel Scillæ. *Vide* SCILLA.

PANCREATIC EMULSION.
Dr. Dobell has lately introduced this remedy to the notice of the profession as valuable in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis.—Vide *Lancet*, Nov. 11th and 18th, 1866.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. The nearly ripe capsules of Papaver somniferum. Garden or White Poppy.
Action.—Anodyne and soporific; but very mild as compared with opium.

Decoctum Papaveris.
Composed of poppy capsules 2 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Anodyne, but used principally as an external application.

Extractum Papaveris.
Composed of poppy-heads without seeds 1 lb., rectified spirit 2 fl.oz., water q. s.; evaporated down to a proper consistence.
Action.—Anodyne, but very mild.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Syrupus Papaveris.
Composed of poppy capsules 36 oz., water 20 pints, rectified spirit 16 fl.oz., sugar 4 lbs. The whole, evaporated, to weigh 6½ lbs. Sp. gr. 1·320.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.
One drachm has been fatal to a child a year old.

PAPAVER RHŒAS. The dried petals of the Red Poppy.
Action.—A very mild anodyne and soporific, principally used as a colouring ingredient.

Syrupus Rhœados.

Composed of red poppy petals 13 oz., sugar 2¼ lbs., water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏x.
Its chief use is as a colouring ingredient, though it probably possesses in a very slight degree narcotic properties.

PAREIRÆ RADIX. The dried root of Cissampelos Pareira. Wild Vine.
Action.—Very slightly laxative, diuretic, and tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Decoctum Pareiræ.

Composed of pareira 1½ oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Useful in chronic catarrhal affections of the bladder.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥iij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Extractum Pareiræ.

A watery extract.
Action—Diuretic; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum.

An aquo-spirituous extract.
Action.—Diuretic; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.

PENGHAWAR DJAMBI. The Malayan designation of the lower part of the stipes of a large fern indigenous in Sumatra. (WARING.)
This drug has lately obtained great celebrity in India for its astringent and styptic properties. It should be applied directly to the bleeding surface; about 5 or 10 grains will generally suffice to stop the bleeding from any vessels of not larger diameter than a line and a half.

PEPSINA. Pepsine.
The active principle of the gastric juice of several animals, the calf, the pig, and the sheep. The dose is 5 to 10 or 15 grs.
Action.—An artificial digestive in cases where the gastric juice is defective.

Vinum Pepsinæ.
A solution of the powdered pepsine in sherry wine.
Action.—An artificial digestive.
Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls, or more.
It should be taken immediately after food.
The *Pepsina Porci*, originally suggested by Dr. Beale, is said to be five times stronger than that obtained from the stomach of the calf.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. in pill with glycerine.

PESSARIES.
Various kinds of pessaries for use in the vagina are made, of which the following are samples, arranged according to their therapeutical or physiological action. They need not as a rule be larger than 20 grs. The best mass for the pessary is gelatine and glycerine in the proportion of one part of the former to four of the latter. This is prefer-

able to the greasy substance, cocoa-butter. Admirable specimens of all the following are kept by Bell and Co., 338, Oxford Street. They are cast in little conical moulds, and are most convenient for use. Of course the ingredients may be variously modified :—

Action.	*Ingredient.*	*Strength.*
Sedative...	Atropine(Belladonna)	1-20 grain.
do. ...	Belladonna	3 do.
do. ...	Conium	10 do.
do. ...	Coneia	1 do.
do. ...	Opium	2 do.
do. ...	Morphia	½ do.
Cicatrizing & Emollient	Bismuth, Oxide	15 do.
do. ...	Borax	15 do.
do. ...	Zinc, Oxide	15 do.
Astringent ...	Tannin	10 do.
do. ...	Alum	15 do.
do. ...	Alum and Catechu ...	15 do. of each.
do. ...	Do. Iron	10 do.
do. ...	Acetate of Lead.....	7½ do.
do.	Do. do. and Opium	5 do. 2 grs. Opium.
do. ...	Matico	10 do.
do.	Sulphate of Iron (dried)	10 do.
do. ...	Gallic Acid	10 do.
do. ...	Perchloride of Iron ...	do.
do. ...	Persulphate of Iron ...	5 do.
Caustic ...	Sulphate of Zinc (dried)	10 do.
Antacid	Carbonate of Soda...	15 do.
Deodorant ...	Carbonate of Lime...	5 do.

Ingredient.	*Action.*		*Strength.*
Alterative & Resolvent	Iodide of Lead.	10	grains.
do.	do. do. and Atropine	5	do. 1-20 Atropine.
do.	...Iodide of Potassium	10	do.
do.	Bromide of Potassium	10	do.
do.	Mercurial	10	do. (*Ung. Hydrarg.*)

PHLORIDZINA. A neutral bitter principle, found in the bark and root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees.
Action.—Tonic and antiperiodic; said to be very efficacious in intermittent fevers.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs., in pill, or in solution with aromatic spirits of ammonia.

PHOSPHORUS. A non-metallic element obtained from bones. P. Eq. 32.
Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac, with special action on the brain and nervous system.

Oleum Phosphoratum.

Composed of phosphorus and almond oil.
Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏x, in emulsion.

Pilula Phosphori.

Phosphorus 2 grs., balsam of tolu 120 grs., yellow wax, 60 grs.
Action.—Nervous stimulant; aphrodisiac. Recommended by Dr. C. B. Radcliffe as a nourisher of the nervous system.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 6 grs.
The hypophosphites of soda are used also in the administration of phosphorus.

Syrupus Phosphori.

This, which has been prepared by M. Fauconnet, of Paris, is highly extolled in the treatment of phthisis. Thirty drops represent $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain of Phosphorus. It is said to be agreeable to taste, very assimilable, constant and uniform in strength, and stable in any climate.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v, gradually increased to ♏xiv.
Said to be useful also in chronic rheumatism, gout, chronic bronchitis, asthma. Sold by Roberts, 76, New Bond Street, and other chemists.

Tinctura Phosphori Ætherea.

Composed of phosphorus 4 parts, sulphuric ether 200 parts by weight; macerate for a month, with occasional shaking.
The quantity dissolved is about 4 grs. in the ounce.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏x or ♏xv, suspended in mucilage.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS FABA. The seed of Physostigma venenosum—Calabar Bean.
Action.—Sedative. Has the power of inducing paralysis of lower extremities, and in a marked manner contraction of the iris. Is said to be useful in tetanus and chorea.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Physostigmatis.
1 lb. of Calabar bean to 4 pints of rectified spirit.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain.

PIMENTA. The dried unripe berries of Ugenia Pimenta. Allspice.
Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Pimentæ.
Prepared by distilling 14 oz. of pimento with 2 gallons of water. Distil 1 gallon.
Action.—Aromatic; carminative.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Oleum Pimentæ.
Action.—Aromatic; carminative.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏iv.

Spiritus Pimentæ. Ph. Lond.
Oil of pimento 3 fl.drs., proof spirits 1 gallon.
Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏v.

PIPER NIGRUM. The dried unripe berries of Black Pepper.
Action.—Carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Confectio Piperis.
Black pepper 2 oz., caraway 3 oz., honey 15 oz.
Action.—Carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Unguentum Piperis Nigra. Ph. Dub.
Composed of lard 1 lb., black pepper 4 oz.
Action.—Stimulant.

PIX BURGUNDICA. A resinous exudation from the stem of Abies excelsa.
Action.—Expectorant; stimulant; but used internally only in the form of Pix Liquida. Externally it is used as a stimulant to the skin.

Emplastrum Picis.
Burgundy pitch 26 oz, common frankincense 13 oz., resin and yellow wax of each 4½ oz., expressed oil of nutmeg 1 oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz., water 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant.

Pix Liquida. A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of Pinus sylvestris.
Action.—Diuretic; expectorant; stimulant. Useful in some chronic skin diseases, and in certain cases of urinary diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏x or ♏xx.
The best form of administration is the "*Capsules de Goudron.*" These are very extensively used on the Continent in cases of inflammation of the bladder, in hæmorrhoids, &c.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.
Composed of tar 5 oz., yellow wax 2 oz.
Action.—Resolvent; stimulant. Useful in some chronic scaly skin diseases.

PLOCARIA HELMINTHOCORTON. Corsican Moss.
Action.—Anthelmintic. Is said to be very efficacious in expelling the ascaris lumbricoides.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Decoctum Plocariæ.
Composed of the powder ½ oz. to 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Anthelmintic.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥jss. ter in die.

PLUMBUM. Pb. Eq. 104.
Incompatibles.—All the salts of lead are decomposed by sulphuric acid, the sulphates, phosphates, and carbonates; liquor ammoniæ acetatis, and opium in solution; vegetable acids, alkalis, iodide of potassium, all astringents and albuminous liquids.

Plumbi Acetas. $PbO,C_4H_3O_3$, 3 HO.
Prepared by the action of acetic acid on oxide of lead.
Action.—Astringent; sedative. Useful in arresting excessive secretion, hæmorrhage, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 or 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—*See* PLUMBUM.

Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis.
Acetate of lead 12 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.
Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.
A solution of subacetate of lead: prepared by boiling acetate and oxide of lead.
Action.—Astringent; sedative.

with very good effect. A *Nitro-saccharate* is also prepared by dissolving the saccharate in cold dilute nitric acid: it is said to possess the same properties.

Plumbi Tannas.

Prepared by adding tannic acid to acetate of lead.
Action.—Has been found of great value both in preventing and healing bed sores, in the form of

Unguentum Plumbi Tannas.

Tannate of lead 120 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

PODOPHYLLI RADIX. The dried rhizome of Podophyllum peltatum. American May Apple.
Action.—Cathartic, cholagogue, and alterative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 20 grs. of the powder.

Podophylli Resina.

Action.—A cholagogue purgative, and alterative.
Dose.—For an adult, ¼ gr. to 1 gr. in pill. Should be given with henbane to prevent griping.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA. Officinal Bistort.
Action.—Astringent; useful in passive hæmorrhages and mucous discharges.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs. of the powdered root.

Decoctum Bistortæ.

Composed of bistort root 2 oz., water 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

PORPHYRA LACCINIATA. Purple Laver, one of the Algæ.
Action.—Alterative. Valuable in scorbutic and scrofulous affections.

POTASSIUM. K. Eq. 39.

Potassa Caustica. KO,HO. (Potassa Hydras. Ph. Lond.)
Prepared by the evaporation of solution of potash.
Action.—Caustic. Not used internally.

Potassæ Acetas.
Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of potash. $KO,C_4H_3O_3$.
Action.—Diuretic; antacid; slightly purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, the sulphates of soda and magnesia, muriate of ammonia, the tartrates of potash and soda, corrosive sublimate, and nitrate of silver.

Potassæ Bicarbonas.
Prepared from the carbonate by the addition of carbonic acid gas to a solution of the salt. $KO,HO,2\,CO_2$.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 or 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, tartar emetic, calomel, corrosive sublimate, the sulphates of quinine, iron, zinc, and magnesia, and the salts of lea and silver.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.

A solution of bicarbonate of potash, 30 grs. to the pint, into which a stream of carbonic acid is passed under strong pressure.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥iv or more.

Potassæ Bichromas. $KO,2\,CrO_3$.

Action.—Has been recommended as an alterative and antisyphilitic in small doses.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in pill.

Potassæ Carbonas.

Prepared by washing pearlashes.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic. Is rather more irritating than the bicarbonate.

Action, Dose, and *Incompatibles.*—The same as the bicarbonate.

Liquor Potassæ.

Prepared from a solution of the carbonate by the addition of slaked lime and water. One fluid oz. contains 27 grs. of the alkali. Sp. gr. 1.058.

Action.—Antacid; antilithic; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx or f℥j, very freely diluted.

For a child a year old, ♏j.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, calomel, and corrosive sublimate; also henbane, belladonna, and stramonium.

Liquor Potassæ Brandishii.

Composed of American pearlashes 6 lbs., ash-wood ashes 2 lbs., quicklime 2 lbs., boiling water 6 gallons.
Action.—Antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xx to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij.

Potassæ Chloras.

Prepared by passing a stream of chlorine gas through a solution of carbonate of potash and lime. KO,ClO_5.
Action.—Diuretic; detergent; stimulant. Very useful in cases of ulcerative stomatitis and cynanche. Soluble in cold water 1 in 12, in hot water 1 in 2.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

Composed of chlorate of potash 3600 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl. oz., water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 5 grs. of chlorate of potash.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Potassæ Citras.

Prepared by adding a solution of citric acid to one of carbonate of potash. $3\,KO,C_{12}H_5O_{11}$.
Action.—Diaphoretic; diuretic; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 or 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Potassa cum Calce. Formerly in the Ph. Lond.

A mixture of caustic potash and lime. It is made in sticks, and is more convenient for use than the caustic potash because it is firmer and much less deliquescent.
Action.—Caustic.

Potassæ Nitras.

Prepared by washing the commercial salt. KO,NO_5.
Action.—Diaphoretic; diuretic; refrigerant. Brown paper soaked in a solution (1 part in 4 of water) then dried, and burnt slowly, is very useful in cases of spasmodic asthma.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.
Incompatibles.—Sulphuric acid, the sulphates, alum, baryta, calomel, corrosive sublimate, &c.

Potassæ Nitras Effervescens.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.
It contains 5 grs. of nitre in 60 grs.

Potassæ Permanganas. KO,Mn_2O_7.

Used for making yellow prussiate of potash.
Action.—Alterative and oxidizer. Useful also as a deodorizer and as an application to foul or unhealthy surfaces.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs., but best given in the form of

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis.

A solution of this salt constitutes "Condy's Disinfecting Fluid." That in the B.P. contains 4 grs. to the fl. oz.
Action.—Disinfectant.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij or f℥ss., but chiefly for external use, or as a gargle diluted with 40 parts of water.

Potassæ Prussias Flavæ.

Used only for making the Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. $K_2FeC_6N_3$, 3 HO.

Potassæ Sulphas. KO,SO_3.

Action.—Purgative. Useful in some affections of the liver.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Tartaric acid, acetate of lead, the chlorides of barium and calcium.

Potassæ Sulphurata. KS_3. (Formerly Potassii Tersulphuretum.)

Prepared by the action of sublimed sulphur on carbonate of potash.

Action.—Antiseptic; irritant; diaphoretic; stimulant expectorant. Useful in destroying fungi and parasites.

Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 10 grs. For a bath 4 oz. to 30 gallons of water.

Incompatibles.—Mineral and vegetable acids, and the salts of most metals.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Composed of sulphurated potash 30 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Insecticide; alterative; stimulant.

Potassæ Tartras.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of potash on acid tartrate of potash. $2\ KO,C_8H_4O_{10}$.

Action.—Mildly purgative; refrigerant; diuretic and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. as a diuretic; ¼ oz. as an aperient.

For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, lime-water, chloride of calcium, magnesia, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Potassæ Tartras Acida. (Formerly Potassæ Bitartras.)

Action.—Diuretic; purgative; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. as a diuretic, ½ oz. as a purgative.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis and their carbonates, the salts of lead, silver, and copper.

Potassii Bromidum.

Prepared by the action of bromine on solution of potash. KBr.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent in cases of glandular enlargement. Useful also in cases of epilepsy, in certain ovarian diseases of an inflammatory or neuralgic character.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 20 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Potassii Iodidum.

Prepared by adding iodine to a solution of potash. KI.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ to 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Emplastrum Potassii Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of potassium 1 oz., frankincense 6 oz., wax 6 oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.

Hard soap and iodide of potassium, of each 1½ oz., glycerine 1 fl.oz., oil of lemon 1 fl.drm., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of potassium 64 grs., carbonate of potash 4 grs., water 1 fl.dr., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Resolvent; alterative; irritant.

The following will be found useful, and may be made very agreeable refrigerant draughts:—

Potassæ Bicarbonas 20 grs. in effervescence with.	Acidum Citricum 14 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 15 grs Succus Limonis ℥iijss.
Potassæ Carbonas 20 grs. in effervescence with.	Acidum Citricum 17 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 18 grs Succus Limonis ℥ss.
Sodæ Bicarbonas 20 grs. in effervescence with.	Acidum Citricum 17 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 18 grs Succus Limonis ℥ss.
Ammoniæ Carbonas 20 grs. in effervescence with.	Acidum Citricum 24 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 25 grs Succus Limonis ℥vj.

The respective quantities here indicated are just sufficient to render the reaction neutral.

PROPYLAMINE. A colourless, transparent, volatile alkali, obtained from herring brine.
Action.—It has been strongly recommended by Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, for the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism.
Dose.—For an adult, a teaspoonful of the solution prepared in the following way: 20 drops of propylamine mixed in 6 fl.oz. of water, with 2 fl.drs. of oleo-saccharum of peppermint.

PRUNUM. Prune. The dried fruit of Prunus domestica.
Action.—Gently laxative; refrigerant.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. The American Wild Cherry.

Infusum Pruni Virginianæ.
Composed of the powdered bark ½ oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Sedative, allied to digitalis, but said not to have any of the unpleasant depressing effects of that drug. Has been strongly recommended in cases of palpitation and cardiac hypertrophy.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥jss. to f℥ij.

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ.
20 fl.oz. of proof spirit, and 2 oz. of the powdered bark.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xl.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. The wood of Pterocarpus santalinus. Sandal-wood tree.
Used only as a colouring ingredient; as in the Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita.
There is an essential oil of this wood, which has been much recommended in the treatment of gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

PYRETHRI RADIX. The root of Anacyclus Pyrethrum. Pellitory.
Action.—Acrid irritant. Causes free secretion of saliva.

Tinctura Pyrethri.

Composed of pellitory root 4 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Irritant and sialogogue, rarely used internally, but is said to be very useful as a local application to toothache.

PYROXYLIN. Gun cotton.
A solution of cotton 1 oz., in nitric and sulphuric acids, 5 fl. oz. of each. Used in the preparation of collodium.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. The wood of Picræna excelsa. Quassia.
Action.—Simple bitter, without astringency or aroma. Is compatible with the salts of iron.

Extractum Quassiæ.

A watery extract; 48 oz. of wood yield 1 oz. of extract.
Action.—A simple bitter tonic, having no astringency or aroma.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 8 grs.

Infusum Quassiæ.

Composed of quassia 60 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Simple bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥iij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.
Incompatibles.—*Vide* TINCTURA QUASSIÆ COMPOSITA.

Tinctura Quassiæ.

Composed of quassia ¾ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Simple bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏viij.

Tinctura Quassiæ Composita. Ph. Edin.

Composed of cardamoms and cochineal, of each ½ oz., cinnamon and quassia, of each ¾ oz., raisins 7 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.
The preparations of quassia, except the compound tincture, are not decomposed by the salts of iron, but are incompatible with those of lead and silver.

QUERCUS CORTEX. The dried bark of Quercus pedunculata. The common Oak.
Action.—An astringent bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Decoctum Quercus.

Composed of oak bark 1¼ oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—A valuable astringent, whether internally or externally applied.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥iij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.
Incompatibles.—Metallic salts, mineral acids, alkalis, gelatine.

Extractum Quercus.
Obtained by evaporating the decoction.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

QUINIA.

Quiniæ Citras.
Action.—Simple bitter tonic.
Dose.—The same as the Sulphate.

Quiniæ Citras Effervescens.
This is a compound of the granular effervescing citrotartrate of soda with citrate of quinine: 1 gr. of the latter in 60.
Action.—Refrigerant bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Syrupus Quiniæ Dikinat.
Composed of dikinate of quinia and syrup. One drachm of the latter contains two grs. of the former, which is equal to 3¾ oz. of the decoction of bark, or 96 grs. of powdered bark. (SQUIRE.)
Action.—The same as the sulphate, but more delicate.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

Pilula Quiniæ.
Composed of sulphate of quinia 60 grs., confection of hips 20 grs.
Action.—Simple bitter tonic; antiperiodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Quiniæ Sulphas. $C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4$, HO, SO_3, 7HO.

(Formerly Quinæ Disulphas.)

Prepared from yellow cinchona bark. 12 grs. of the alkaloid are equal to about 1 oz. of the bark.

Action.—Pure bitter tonic and antiperiodic. A few drops of mineral acid should always be added to it when given in solution.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.

For a child a year old, ⅛ gr. to ¼ gr.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, vegetable astringent infusions.

Tinctura Quiniæ.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 160 grs., tincture of orange-peel 1 pint (=1 gr. of quinine to the fl.dr.).

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.

For a child a year old, ♏v.

Tinctura Quiniæ Ammoniata.

Sulphate of quinia 160 grs., solution of ammonia 2½ fl.oz., proof spirit 17½ fl.oz.

Action.—This is a very convenient mode of administering quinine free from any acid. In this form it is not a simple, but an *aromatic* bitter and stimulating tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.

For a child a year old, ♏iij.

Vinum Quiniæ.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 20 grs., citric acid 30 grs., orange-wine a pint.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; antiperiodic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, f℥ss. to f℥j.

Quiniæ Valerianas.
Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on muriate of quinine.
Action.—Bitter tonic and antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria with debility.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs., in pill or mucilaginous mixture.

QUINIDINA. One of the alkaloids of cinchona bark.

Quinidinæ Sulphas.
Action.—Similar, but inferior to the sulphate of quinine.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

RESINA. The residue of the distillation of the turpentines from various species of Pinus. Resin.
Action.—Used in the following compounds.

Emplastrum Resinæ.
Resin 4oz., lead plaster 2 lbs., hard soap 2 oz.
Use.—Adhesive; to dress wounds, &c.

Unguentum Resinæ.
Resin 8 oz., yellow wax 4 oz., simple ointment 16 oz.
Action.—Stimulating to sluggish wounds and indolent ulcers.

RHAMNI SUCCUS.
The recently expressed juice of the ripe berries of common Buckthorn, Rhamnus catharticus.
Used only in the preparation of

Syrupus Rhamni.

Composed of juice of buckthorn berries 4 pints, sliced ginger and allspice, of each ¾ oz., sugar 5 lbs., rectified spirit 6 fl.oz. Sp. gr. 1·32.
Action.—Drastic purgative. Produces free watery evacuations; useful in some forms of dropsy, but is very depressing.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

RHEI RADIX. The root of one or more undetermined species of Rheum deprived of the bark and dried. Rhubarb.
Action.—An astringent and slightly bitter purgative. Stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. of the powdered root.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Extractum Rhei.

An aquo-spirituous extract.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. This is the dose given in the *Br. Ph.*, but it is certainly rather strong.

Infusum Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb ¼ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Pilula Rhei Composita.

Composed of rhubarb 3 oz., socotrine aloes 2¼ oz., myrrh 1½ oz., hard soap 1½ oz., oil of peppermint 1½ fl.drs., treacle 4 oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Rhei et Ferri. Ph. Edin.

Composed of dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract of rhubarb 10 parts, conserve of red roses 5 parts.

Action.—Aperient and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus. (Gregory's Powder.)

Rhubarb 2 oz., light magnesia 6 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—Antacid and aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs., in solution, or as an electuary with honey.

Syrupus Rhei.

Rhubarb and coriander fruit of each 2 oz., sugar 24 oz., spirit 8 fl.oz., water 24 fl.oz. Make 13 fl.oz.

Action.—Aperient; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.

For a child a year old, ♏x to xx.

Tinctura Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb 2 oz., cardamoms, coriander, and saffron, of each ¼ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Aperient and stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij as a stomachic; f℥ss to f℥j as a purgative.

For a child a year old, f℥ss. as a purgative.

Vinum Rhei.

Rhubarb 1½ oz., canella 60 grs., sherry 1 pint.
Action.—Mildly aperient.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM. Oleander or Rosebay.
Action.—Stimulant at first, afterwards depressant. It enjoys, according to Dr. Waring, a great repute among the inhabitants of Siberia for rheumatism, gout, &c.
The *Dose* is a decoction of ½ oz. of the leaves in 10 fl.oz. of water, to be taken every morning.

RHŒADOS PETALA. The dried petals of the Papaver rhœas. Red Poppy.
Action.—Very gently sedative and anodyne.

Syrupus Rhœados.

Composed of red poppy petals 13 oz., refined sugar 2¼lbs., distilled water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.
Action.—Anodyne and sedative; but principally used as a colouring and flavouring ingredient.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏x.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Sumach.
Action.—Stimulant. In some respects it resembles strychnia in its action.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr. of the powdered leaves.

RICINUS COMMUNIS. Castor-oil plant.

Oleum Ricini.

The oil expressed from the seeds.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏xx to f℥ss.

A convenient and elegant mode of administering castor oil is the following :—

Mistura Ricini.

Composed of castor oil 4 fl.oz., solution of potash 2 fl.drs., cinnamon-water 8 fl. oz.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥ss. to f℥j.

Ricini Communis Folia.

Action.—A decoction of the leaves is highly recommended by Dr. Routh as an application to the breasts ; he states that he has hardly known it fail to produce an abundant supply of milk. This, however, has not been the case in my experience.

ROSÆ CANINÆ FRUCTUS. The dried petals of Rosa canina. Dog Rose.

Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.

Composed of hips 1 lb., sugar 2 lbs.
Action.—Feebly astringent and refrigerant. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. The fresh and dried unexpanded petals of Rosa Gallica. French Rose.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.

Composed of red-rose petals 1 lb., sugar 3 lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs.

Action.—Feebly astringent; refrigerant. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Infusum Rosæ Acidum. (Infus. Rosæ. Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of red-rose petals ¼ oz., dilute sulphuric acid 1 fl.drm., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above, but more powerfully astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Incompatibles.—*See* AQUA ROSÆ.

Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ.

Red-rose petals 2 oz., sugar 30 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent; chiefly used for its colour.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏x.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. The fresh petals, fully expanded, of Rosa centifolia. Cabbage Rose.

Aqua Rosæ.

Composed of fresh petals of the hundred-leaved rose 10 lbs., water 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

Incompatibles.—All the foregoing preparations depend for their astringency upon the presence of tannic or gallic acid. They are therefore incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron, most of them also with the stronger acids, alkalis, and lime-water.

ROSMARINUS. The flowering tops of Rosmarinus officinalis. Common Rosemary.

Oleum Rosmarini. The oil distilled from the flowering tops.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; externally, an irritant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Spiritus Rosmarini.
Oil of rosemary 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏ij to ♏v.
This is one-fifth the strength of the preparation of the same name in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1864.

RUBIA TINCTORIUM. Madder; the root.
Action.—Tonic and emmenagogue; useful in atonic amenorrhœa.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powdered root.
A *Decoction* is made by gently boiling 1 oz. of the root in a pint of water. *Dose* for an adult, f℥jss.

RUTA. The fresh leaves of Ruta graveolens. Common Rue.

Confectio Rutæ. Ph. Lond.
Fresh rue, caraway, bay berries, of each 1½ oz., sagapenum ½ oz., black pepper 120 grs., honey 16 oz.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

Enema Rutæ.
Confection of rue 60 grs., decoctum hordei 6 oz.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatulent colic.

Oleum Rutæ.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏vj in emulsion.

Syrupus Rutæ.
Composed of oil of rue 20 drops, syrup 1 pint.
Dose.—For children, f℥ss. to f℥j, for flatulence.

SABADILLA. The dried fruit of Asagræa officinalis. Cevadilla.
Action.—Anthelmintic; cathartic; emetic. Has very irritant properties.
Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 6 grs. in powder.
Used in the manufacture of Veratria.

SABINÆ CACUMINA. The fresh and dried tops of Juniperus Sabina. Common Savin.
Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue; externally, an irritant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in powder.

Oleum Sabinæ.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏ij to ♏v, on sugar or in emulsion.

Tinctura Sabinæ.
Composed of Savin 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx or f℥j.

Unguentum Sabinæ.
Fresh savin 8 oz., yellow wax 3 oz., lard 16 oz.
Action.—Irritant. Used to keep blisters open.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Crystallized sugar, obtained from the whey of cow's milk by evaporation. $C_{24}H_{24}O_{24}$.
Action.—Laxative; nutritive.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. The crystallized refined juice of the stem of Saccharum officinarum. $C_{24}H_{22}O_{22}$.
Action.—Demulcent, perhaps slightly laxative.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus.
Composed of refined sugar 5lbs., water 2 pints.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—As above. Used chiefly as a vehicle or as a pleasant adjunct to other medicines.

SALICIS CORTEX. The bark of several varieties of Salix. Willow Bark.
Action.—Antiperiodic and tonic; somewhat resembles quinine.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powdered bark.

Infusum Salicis.
Composed of willow bark 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Tonic; resembles quinine.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Salicine. The alkaloid of willow bark.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 grs.

SAMBUCI FLORES. The fresh flowers of Sambucus niger. Common Elder.

Aqua Sambuci.
Elder-flowers 10 lbs., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon.
Action.—Carminative; but is used more as a cosmetic to the skin, as a vehicle to other medicines, or externally as a discutient
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

Unguentum Sambuci. Ph. Lond.
Composed of elder-flowers and lard, of each 1 lb.
Action.—Soothing and healing.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Blood-root.
Action.—Stimulant at first, and after awhile depressant, emetic, expectorant. Has been recommended as a stimulant in croup.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

SANTONICA. The unexpanded flower-heads of an undetermined species of Artemisia.
Action.—Anthelmentic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.
Is best given in the form of

Santoninum. $C_{30}H_{18}O_6$.
Action.—Anthelmintic. Especially for lumbrici.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 or 10 grs.
For a child a year old, ½ gr.
This drug not infrequently affects the eyesight, causing dimness, and making all objects appear green. It also sometimes causes incontinence of urine.

SAPO DURUS. Soap made with olive-oil and soda.
Action.—Antacid and slightly aperient.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Emplastrum Saponis.
Hard soap 6 oz., lead plaster 2¼ lbs., resin 1 oz.
Action.—Adhesive.

Emplastrum Cerati Saponis.
Composed of hard soap 10 oz., yellow wax 12½ oz., olive-oil 1 pint, oxide of lead 15 oz., vinegar 1 gallon.
Action.—Adhesive.

Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum. Ph. Boruss.
Composed of medicated soap 1½ oz., camphor 1½ oz., rectified spirit 20 fl.oz. Dissolve the former, and add oil of thyme ½ fl.dr., oil of rosemary 1 fl.dr., solution of caustic ammonia 1 fl.dr.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.
Hard soap, iodide of potassium, of each 1½ oz., glycerine 1 fl.oz., oil of lemon 1 fl.dr., distilled water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Resolvent; alterative.

Linimentum Saponis.

Hard soap 2½ oz., camphor 1¼ oz., oil of rosemary 3 fl.drs., rectified spirit 18 fl.oz., distilled water 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulating; emollient.

Pilula Saponis Composita.

Composed of opium ½ oz., hard soap 2 oz., water q. s.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.
Five grains contain 1 gr. of opium.

SAPO MOLLIS. Soap made with olive-oil and potash.

SAPONARIA VACCARIA. Cow Basil or Vaccaria.
Action.—Dr. Routh speaks favourably of a strong infusion as a galactagogue.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA. Purple pitcher-plant. This drug has been lately recommended as a remedy of some power in small-pox. It has also been suggested as a prophylactic. Probably inert.

SARSÆ RADIX. The dried root of Smilax officinalis. Sarsaparilla.
Action.—Alterative; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Sarsæ.

Prepared by boiling 2½ oz. of sarsaparilla with 1 pint of water; boil to a pint.
Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and other debilitating diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥jv, or more.
For a child a year old, f℥ij.

Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum.

Composed of sarsaparilla 2½ oz., sassafras ¼ oz., guaiac wood ¼ oz., liquorice ¼ oz., mezereon 60 grs., water 1½ pints. Make a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥iij to f℥vj, or more.
For a child a year old, f℥ij.

These two preparations are incompatible with acetate of lead and solutions of mercury. Alkalis, also, tend to decompose them.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum.

An aquo-spirituous extract. One fl.oz. is equal to 16 fl.oz. of decoction.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏x.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum Compositum.

Sarsaparilla 1 lb., sassafras 2 oz., guaiacum 2 oz., liquorice-root 2 oz., mezereon 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 oz., water 6 pints; evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

Infusum Sarsaparillæ Compositum. Ph. Dub.

Composed of sarsaparilla 1 oz., lime-water 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥iij to f℥vj.
For a child a year old, f℥ij.

Syrupus Sarsæ. Ph. Lond.

Sarsaparilla 15 oz., water 1 pint, sugar 15 oz.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.
For a child a year old, ♏x to ♏xx.

Acetum Scillæ.

Squills 2½ oz., dilute acetic acid 1 pint, proof spirit 1½ fl.oz.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xv to ♏xl.
For a child a year old, ♏ij.

Oxymel Scillæ.

Composed of honey 2 lbs., vinegar of squills 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

Pilula Scillæ Composita.

Composed of squills 1¼ oz., ginger 1 oz., ammoniacum 1 oz., hard soap 1 oz., treacle 2 oz.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Syrupus Scillæ.

Composed of vinegar of squills 1 pint, sugar 2½ lbs.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏x.
This preparation resembles very closely the Oxymel Scillæ.

Tinctura Scillæ.

Composed of squills 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij.

SCOPARII CACUMINA. The fresh dried tops of Sarothamnus scoparius. Broom-tops.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. of the powdered *seeds.* Useful in various forms of dropsy.

Decoctum Scoparii.

Composed of broom-tops 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥iij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

Succus Scoparii.

Composed of 3 measures of the expressed juice of broom-tops with 1 measure of rectified spirit.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j or f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. Knotty-rooted Fig-wort. An ointment, composed of 2 lbs. of the leaves and 3 lbs. of simple ointment, has been recommended in some chronic cutaneous eruptions, especially in pemphigus and rupia, tinea capitis, and impetigo.

SENEGÆ RADIX. The dried root of Polygala Senega. Snake-root.

Decoctum Senegæ. Ph. Lond.

Senega 1½ oz., water 2 pints; boil to 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant. Useful in chronic bronchitis.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Infusum Senegæ.

Composed of senega ½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥ss. to f℥j.

Tinctura Senegæ.

Composed of senega 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

SENNA. The leaflets of Cassia lanceolata, Cassia elongata, and Cassia obovata.
Action.—Purgative. Is apt to cause griping if given in full doses. Useful in cases of habitual constipation.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. of the powdered leaves. Rarely used.

Confectio Sennæ.

Composed of senna 7 oz., coriander 3 oz., figs 12 oz., tamarinds 9 oz., cassia pulp 9 oz., prunes 6 oz., extract of liquorice ¾ oz., sugar 30 oz., water q. s. to make the weight of the resulting confection 75 oz.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 or 120 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 5 gr.

Infusum Sennæ.

Composed of Senna 1 oz., ginger 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.
A grain of nitrate of potash to each oz. will preserve this infusion.

Mistura Sennæ Composita.

Sulphate of magnesia 4 oz., extract of liquorice ½ oz., tincture of senna 2½ fl.oz., compound tincture of cardamoms 10 fl.drs., infusion of senna q. s. to make a pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥jss.

For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥jss.

This is a convenient and agreeable form of "Black Draught."

Syrupus Sennæ.

Composed of senna 16 oz., oil of coriander 3 minims, sugar 24 oz., rectified spirit, 2 fl.oz., water 5 pints.

Action.—Purgative. Useful as an aperient to children.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij or f℥ss.

For a child a year old, ♏xx to f℥ss.

This preparation is much cheaper than the old London and Edinburgh formula.

Tinctura Sennæ.

Composed of senna 2½ oz., raisins 2 oz., caraway ½ oz., coriander ½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ss.

For a child a year old, ♏x to ♏xv.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. The root of Aristolochia Serpentaria. Virginian snakeroot.

Action.—Diaphoretic; stimulant; tonic. Combined with ammonia this is a very useful tonic in low febrile conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Serpentariæ.

Composed of serpentary ½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Tinctura Serpentariæ.

Composed of serpentary 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏x.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared suet. The internal fat of the abdomen of Ovis aries, purified by melting and straining.

SIMARUBA. The bark of Simaruba amara. Mountain damson.
Action.—Astringent and bitter tonic. Useful in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Infusum Simarubæ.

Composed of Simaruba bark 180 grs., water 1 pint.
Action.—Astringent and bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—The carbonates of alkalis, lime water, and the salts of lead, silver and mercury.

SINAPIS. The powdered seeds of Sinapis alba and S. nigra. Mustard.
Action.—Externally, rubefacient. Internally, in small doses stimulant; in larger doses emetic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 60 grs. to ½ oz. as an emetic.
For a child a year old, 1 or 2 to 10 grs.

Cataplasma Sinapis.

Mustard 2½ oz., linseed meal 2½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.

Oil of mustard 1 fl.dr., ethereal extract of mezereon 40 grs., camphor 120 grs., castor oil 5 fl.drs., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; irritant.

Oleum Sinapis.

The oil distilled with water rom the seeds of black mustard, Sinapis nigra, used only in the preparation of the foregoing.

Charta Sinapis.

Prepared by moistening one side of cartridge paper with a mixture of black mustard seeds 1oz., solution of gutta percha 2 fl.oz.
This is a very convenient, ready, and effective mode of applying a mustard plaster. It resembles very much the mustard leaves of Rigollot. The *sinapine tissue* of Cooper is also a very useful form of application.

SODIUM. Na. Eq. 23.

Soda Caustica. NaO,HO.

Action.—Antacid; caustic. Only used internally in the form of

Liquor Sodæ.

Prepared by acting on solution of carbonate of soda with slaked lime.
Action.—Antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏j.

Sodæ Acetas. $NaO,C_4H_3O_3,6\ HO$.
Action.—Antacid; diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 120 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Sodæ Arsenias. *Vide* Preparations of Arsenicum.

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis. *Vide* Preparations of Arsenicum.

Sodæ Biboras. $NaO,2\ BO_3,10HO$.
Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.
Incompatibles.—Most acids, potash, ammonia, the sulphates, muriates, and phosphates of earths.

Glycerinum Boracis.
Composed of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; locally detergent.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.

Sodæ Bicarbonas.
Prepared by passing carbonic acid gas through a solution of the carbonate. $NaO,HO,2\ CO_2$.
Action.—Antacid; diuretic; resolvent.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, muriate of ammonia.

Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.
Composed of bicarbonate of soda, 3600 grs., refined sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., water 1 fl.oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains 5 grs. of bicarbonate of soda.
Dose.—2 to 6 lozenges.

Sodæ Carbonas. $NaO,CO_2,10\ HO$.
Prepared by washing the impure carbonate.
Action.—Antacid; resolvent; diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 or 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.
20 grs. of this salt are saturated by 10 grs. of citric acid, 10 of tartaric acid, and 2½ drs. of lemon-juice.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.
Prepared by heating the carbonate. NaO,CO_2.
54 grs. of this preparation are equal to 144 grs. of the crystallized.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in pill, with soap and aromatics. (SQUIRE.)

Sodæ Hypochloris. Chlorinated soda.
Action.—Stimulant; tonic; antiseptic.
Administered internally in the form of Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.

Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ.
Composed of solution of chlorinated soda 2 fl.oz., linseed meal 4 oz., water 8 fl.oz.
Action.—Antiseptic.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ. (Formerly Liquor Sodæ Chlorinata).
Prepared by the action of the black oxide of manganese and hydrochloric acid on carbonate of soda.
This constitutes what is called "Labarraque's Soda Disinfecting Fluid."

Action.—Antiseptic; resolvent; stimulant. Useful in low, febrile conditions, where a blood purifier is required; also as a local application to fœtid conditions.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx.

Sodæ Hypophosphis.

Obtained by adding carbonate of soda to solution of hypophosphite of lime.
Action.—Stimulant; tonic; alterative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.
This is the principal of the alkaline hypophosphites introduced by Dr. Churchill, and recommended as a nervine stimulant. It is best given with some bitter tonic.

Sodæ Hyposulphis. $NaO,S_2O_2,5\ HO$.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. Useful in cases of sarcinæ ventriculi, and where an alterative is required. Also as a local application in various parasitic diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grains.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Sodæ Nitras.

A native salt purified by crystallization. NaO,NO_5.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Sodæ Phosphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid and bone ash upon carbonate of soda. $2\ NaO,HO,PO_5,24\ HO$.
Action.—Alterative; purgative. An agreeable aperient, as it is quite tasteless.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or ½ oz.
For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulphas. (Glauber's Salts.) $NaO,SO_3,10\ HO$.
Action.—Diuretic ; purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ to 1 oz.
For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulpho Carbolas. *Vide* Preparations of Carbolic Acid.

Sodæ Sulphis.
Action.—Alterative. Is useful in cases of Sarcinæ ventriculi.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

Soda Tartarata. Rochelle salt. Formerly Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.
Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on acid tartrate of potash. $NaO,KO,C_8H_4O_{10}8\ HO$.
Action.—Diuretic ; purgative in the larger doses.
This is the basis of the ordinary Seidlitz powder.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or ½ oz.
For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens. Soda water.
A solution of bicarbonate of soda charged with carbonic acid gas.
Action.—Antacid ; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, ad libitum. A half-pint bottle contains 15 grs. of the alkali.

Sodæ Citro Tartras Effervescens.
Prepared by the action of tartaric and citric acids on bicarbonate of soda.
Action.—Antacid ; diuretic ; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Sodæ Valerianas.
Prepared by the action of valerianic acid on solution of soda. $NaO,C_{10}H_9O_3$.
Action.—Antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.

Sodii Chloridum. NaCl.
Action.—In small doses anthelmintic, stimulant, tonic. In large doses emetic, purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.; 120 to 240 grs. as an emetic.
For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.; 10 to 20 grs. as an emetic.

Sodii Iodidum. NaI.
Prepared by the action of iodine on solution of soda.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent. The same as iodide of potassium.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

Sodii Iodidi Effervescens.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
60 grs. contain 2 grs. of iodide of sodium.

SPIGELIA. The root of Spigelia Marilandica and S. anthelmintica. Worm seed or Indian pink.
Action.—A powerful and successful anthelmintic. It also acts as a purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 180 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 4 grs.

Infusum Spigeliæ. Ph. U.S.
Composed of spigelia root ½ oz., water 16 oz.
Action.—This preparation is held in much repute in America as a vermifuge.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥iv to f℥viij.
For a child a year old, f℥ij to f℥ss.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS. Sp. gr. 0·809. Composed of æther 10 fl.oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j or f℥jss.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. (Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici. Ph. Lond.) C_4H_5O,NO_5. Sp. gr. 0·845.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j or f℥jss.

SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS RECTIFICATUS. Hydrated oxide of methyl. Wood spirit. C_2H_3O,HO.
Action.—Stimulant; narcotic. Useful in allaying some forms of obstinate vomiting.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Sp. gr. ·838. Alcohol with 16 per cent. of water. $C_4H_6O_2$.
Action.—Diffusible stimulant; narcotic. Diluted with water, it forms an agreeable and effective evaporating lotion.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xv to f℥j.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. Proof spirit. Sp. gr. ·920. Composed of rectified spirit 5 pints, water 3 pints.
Action.—Stimulant; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Brandy.
Spirit distilled from French Wine.
Action.—Diffusible stimulant; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏x.

Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.

Composed of brandy 4 fl.oz., cinnamon water 4 fl.oz., yolks of 2 eggs, sugar ½ oz.
Action.—An agreeable form of stimulant. Very useful in low febrile and debilitated conditions.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥ss. to f℥j.

STANNUM. Sn.
Tin filings have been used as a vermifuge in doses of 10 to 30 grs. for an adult.

Stanni Chloridum. SnCl.

Action.—Tonic and antispasmodic in chorea, and epilepsy.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. to ½ gr. in pill.

STRAMONII FOLIA. The dried leaves of Datura Stramonium.
Action.—Antispasmodic; anodyne; expectorant; sedative; narcotic. Very useful in spasmodic affections of the pulmonary organs.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. of the powdered leaves. This is rarely used except for smoking.

STRAMONII SEMINA. The ripe seeds of Datura Stramonium.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ to 1 gr
A better form is the Extract.

Extractum Stramonii.

An æthereal and spirituous extract of the seeds.
Action.—Antispasmodic ; anodyne ; sedative ; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, ¼ to ½ gr., or more.

Tinctura Stramonii.

Stramonium seeds 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic ; expectorant ; anodyne ; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏j to ♏ij.
Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalis, mineral acids, and metallic salts.

STRYCHNIA. The alkaloid of Nux vomica. *See* also Nux Vomica. $C_{42}H_{22}N_2O_4$.
Action.—Narcotic, bitter tonic. A powerful poison.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr., in pill or in solution with alcohol or acetic acid.

Liquor Strychniæ.

Composed of strychnia 4 grs., dilute hydrochloric acid 6 minims, rectified spirit 2 fl.drs., water 6 fl.drs.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏x (= $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.)
Two drachms contain one grain of strychnia.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS. A balsam obtained from the bark of Liquidambar orientale. Storax.
Action.—Antispasmodic ; expectorant ; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. in pill.

Pilula Styracis Composita.
Strained storax 360 grs., opium 120 grs., saffron 120 grs.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. S. Eq. 16.
Action.—Alterative; diaphoretic; purgative; resolvent. The precipitated is more active than the sublimed form.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. S. Eq. 16.
Action.—Alterative; diaphoretic; purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs., or more.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Confectio Sulphuris.
Composed of sublimed sulphur 4 oz., acid tartrate of potash 1 oz., syrup of orange-peel 4 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Unguentum Sulphuris.
Sublimed sulphur 1 oz., benzoated lard 4 oz.
Action.—Alterative; parasiticide. Useful in scabies.

Sulphuris Iodidum.
Prepared by subliming iodine with sulphur. S_2I.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent. Used externally in the form of

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of sulphur 30 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; parasiticide.

SUMBUL RADIX. The root of an unknown Asiatic plant. Sumbul root.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Useful in low febrile conditions; also in the exhaustion of diarrhœa and dysentery.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Sumbuli.

Composed of the root 2½ oz., proof spirit a pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xxx.
For a child a year old, ♏ij.

SUPPOSITORIES.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone.

Carbolic acid 12 grs., curd soap 180 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.
Action.—Disinfectant. Very useful per vaginam in cases of cancer uteri.

Suppositoria Morphiæ cum Sapone.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 6 grs., glycerine of starch 50 grs., curd soap 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts. Each suppository contains ½ gr. of morphia.
Action.—Anodyne.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.

Tannic acid 36 grs., glycerine of starch 50 grs., curd soap, 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.

The above are the only suppositories in the New Pharmacopœia, but the following have been introduced of late as valuable in cases where medicines cannot for various reasons be retained in the stomach, or when it is desirable to apply any given remedy locally; the strength and composition may of course be varied. They may be made up with cocoa butter, or, better still, with gelatine and glycerine, in the way described under the head of Pessaries, at page 153. The only difference between the suppositories and pessaries is in regard to size and strength, the former being usually the smaller of the two, and containing less of the particular drug, because it is used per rectum, where it is far more effective than when used per vaginam. I am, however, in the habit of using the smaller size *only*, because it is quite sufficient for the purpose in question, and will carry all that is required, while there is less to come away in the shape of discharge. The only difference, then, that is necessary between the vaginal and rectal suppository, is in regard to the amount of drug employed, and, as a rule, the rectal suppository should not be more than one quarter or one third the strength of the vaginal.

Action.	*Ingredient.*	*Strength.*
Purgative ...	Aloine (with Soap)	1 gr. with 5 grs. of soap.
Anodyne	Belladonna	½, 1, to 2 grs.
Cicatrizing & Emollient	Bismuth, Oxide ...	10 grs.
Do.	Borax	15 grs.
Astringent ...	Copper, Acetate of	3 grs.

Action.	*Ingredient.*	*Strength.*
Purgative ...	Elaterium	½ gr.
Emmenagogue	Ergot	♏ij oil.
Astringent and Anodyne	Gall and Opium...	5 grs., & 1 gr.
Purgative ...	Gamboge	5 grs.
Anodyne.....	Henbane	10 grs.
Alterative ...	Iodoform.....	1 gr.
Astringent ...	Iron Alum	3 grs.
Cholagogue...	Podophyllin.....	1 gr.
Anthelmintic	Santonine	5 grs.

SYRUPUS.
Composed of sugar 5 lbs., water 2 pints.
Action.—Laxative, but used chiefly to sweeten nauseous medicines.

TABACI FOLIA. The dried leaves of Nicotiana Tabacum. Tobacco leaves.
Used in this form only for inhalation.
Action.—Emetic; expectorant; narcotic; sedative.

Enema Tabaci.
Composed of tobacco 20 grs., boiling water 8 fl.oz.
Action.—Sedative; narcotic.

Vinum Tabaci. Ph. Edin.
Composed of tobacco 2½ oz., sherry 2 pints.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ℥ss.

TAMARINDUS. The preserved pulp of the fruit of Tamarindus Indica. Tamarind tree.
Action.—Laxative; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥j.
For a child a year old, ʒss.

Tamar Indien.

A French preparation made in the form of a lozenge, which is extremely valuable in cases of habitual constipation. It is sold in boxes, and directions for use are furnished with each.

TANACETUM VULGARE. Common tansy.

This is used in making tansy tea by infusing 2 oz. of the herb in a pint of boiling water. The dose for an adult is fʒj to fʒiij ; for a child, fʒj to fʒij. It is by many regarded as very efficacious as a tonic and anthelmintic.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron.

TARAXACI RADIX. The fresh and dried root of Taraxacum Dens Leonis. Dandelion.

Action.—Alterative ; diuretic ; laxative. Having a special action upon the liver.

Decoctum Taraxaci.

Composed of 1 oz. of the root with 1 pint of water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, calomel, corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, and astringent infusions.

Extractum Taraxaci.

The juice expressed from the root and evaporated.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 20 grs.

Succus Taraxaci.

Composed of 3 parts of the expressed juice of taraxacum with 1 of rectified spirit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

For a child a year old, ♏v to ♏viij.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. The turpentine obtained from the stem of Abies balsamea.

Used chiefly in the preparation of the *Charta Epispastica* and *Collodium Flexile.*

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

TEREBINTHINA. Turpentine. Obtained from Pinus palustris.

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; diuretic; stimulant. Externally, rubefacient.

Oleum Terebinthinæ. The oil distilled from the oleo-resin.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to f℥ss. or f℥ss. in emulsion. The latter doses as an anthelmintic.

One drachm of mucilage, or 30 grs. of acacia, will emulsify half a drachm of turpentine in 1 oz. of water.

Confectio Terebinthinæ.

Oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., liquorice 1 oz., honey 2 oz.

Action.—Anthelmintic; stimulant; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Enema Terebinthinæ.

Oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., mucilage of starch 15 fl.oz.

Action.—Anthelmintic; stimulant.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ.
Soft soap 2 oz., camphor 1 oz., oil of turpentine 16 fl.oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.
Composed of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and camphor liniment, of each 1 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.

Unguentum Terebinthinæ.
Composed of oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., resin 60 grs., yellow wax ½ oz., lard ½ oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

THEA BOHEA and THEA VIRIDIS. Tea Plant.
Action.—Stimulant.
Dose.—Ad libitum, as an infusion.

THERIAÇA. The uncrystallized residue of the refining of sugar. Treacle. Sp. gr. about 1.40.
Action.—Demulcent; slightly laxative.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

THUS AMERICANUM. The concrete turpentine of Pinus tæda. Common Frankincense.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant. Only used externally.

Emplastrum Thuris. Ph. Dub.
Composed of litharge plaster 2 lbs., frankincense 1 lb., red oxide of iron 3 oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

TORMENTILLA. The root of Potentilla tormentilla. Ph. Lond. Common Tormentil.
Action.—Astringent tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.
Incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron, alkalis, and lime-water.

Decoctum Tormentillæ. Ph. Lond.
Tormentil 2 oz., water 1½ pint, boiled to a pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.
Incompatibles.—As above.

TRAGACANTH. A gummy exudation from the stem of Astragalus verus. Tragacanth.
Action.—Demulcent. Useful chiefly for suspending heavy and insoluble medicines.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ.
Composed of tragacanth 60 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus.
Composed of tragacanth 1 oz., gum acaciæ 1 oz., starch 1 oz., sugar 3oz.
Action.—Demulcent.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—All the preparations of tragacanth are decomposed by the acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of mercury, and chloride of tin.

TRITICUM REPENS. Dog's Grass.
The *Infusion* of this plant (composed of 1 oz. of the dried and cut stem to a pint of boiling water) has been strongly recommended in cases of irritable bladder. Its effects are allied to those of Buchu, but more efficacious. Its *action* is that of an alterative and diuretic.

TUSSILAGO. All parts of the plant Tussilago farfara. Coltsfoot.
Action.—Demulcent.

Decoctum Tussilaginis.
1 or 2 oz. of the plant boiled in 1 or 2 pints of water.
Action.—Demulcent.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥iv, or ad libitum.
This is a very agreeable old-fashioned remedy for irritable and troublesome coughs.

ULMI CORTEX. The dried inner bark of Ulmus campestris. Elm Bark.
Action.—Demulcent, slightly astringent and bitter tonic; diuretic.

Decoctum Ulmi.
Elm bark 2½ oz., water 1 pint, boiled to a pint.
Action.—Demulcent, slightly bitter and astringent tonic; diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥iv.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

UVÆ. The ripe fruit of Vitis Vinifera. Raisins.
Action.—Demulcent; slightly nutritious.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. The dried leaves of the Arctostaphylos Uva ursi. Bearberry leaves.
Action.—Astringent; tonic. Useful especially in certain renal affections where these actions are required.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powdered leaves.
Incompatibles.—The salts of iron and lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, and infusion of yellow cinchona bark.

Infusum Uvæ Ursi. (Instead of Decoc.)
Composed of bearberry leaves ½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j to f℥ij.

Extractum Uvæ Ursi. Ph. Lond.
A watery extract of the leaves.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. The root of Valeriana officinalis. Valerian root.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Useful in hysterical and other nervous conditions, especially those of an enervating character.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

Infusum Valerianæ.
Composed of valerian 120 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, f℥j.

Tinctura Valerianæ.

Composed of valerian 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.— As above. Useful in hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥ij.
For a child a year old, ♏v.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata. (Tinctura Valerianæ Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Valerian 2½ oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.
Action.—As above, but rendered more powerful by the presence of ammonia. Useful in hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏iij.
It is incompatible with acids, acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

VANILLA. The dried fruit of several species of Vanilla.

Pulvis Vanillæ.

Can only be prepared by admixture with sugar; 1 part of vanilla to 5 of sugar.
Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs., containing about 12 grs. of vanilla.

Tinctura Vanillæ. Ph. Boruss.

Composed of vanilla 3 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant. It resembles balsam of Peru, and has aphrodisiac properties.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j.

VERATRIA. The alkaloid of Cevadilla. $C_{64}H_{52}N_2O_{16}$.
Action.—Narcotic; sedative; but is seldom given internally. Acts also as a powerful purgative and emetic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{12}$ to ¼ gr. in pill.

Unguentum Veratriæ.

Composed of veratria 8 grs., lard 1 oz., olive-oil ½ fl.dr.
Action.—Irritant; stimulant.

VERATRI VIRIDIS RADIX. The dried rhizome of Veratrum viride. Green Hellebore.

Tinctura Veratri Viridis.

Green hellebore root 4 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—This is a powerful arterial sedative and purgative, also emetic. It lowers the pulse and respiration, and produces faintness and depression.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xx.

VERATRUM ALBUM. White Hellebone.

Vinum Veratri.

Composed of white hellebore 8 oz., sherry 2 pints.
Action.—Stimulant; alterative. Is recommended as a substitute for colchicum in gout and rheumatism.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏x to ♏xx, or in larger doses as an emetic and cathartic. It is also a narcotico-acrid poison.

VINUM XERICUM. Sherry.
A Spanish wine.
Action.—Stimulant.

Vinca Major.

A very valuable astringent, specially useful in cases of menorrhagia and uterine hæmorrhage. The best form is the following:—

Extractum Vincæ Major Liquidum.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

VIOLA. All parts of the plant of Viola odorata. Violet.

Syrupus Violæ. Ph. Lond.
Composed of violets 9 oz., water 1 pint, sugar 3 lbs., rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.
Dose.—f℥ss. to f℥j. Is only used as a laxative in early infancy.

ZINCUM. Zn. Zinc. Eq. 32·5.

Zinci Acetas.
Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of zinc. $ZnO,C_4H_3O_3,2\,HO$.
Action.—Astringent; tonic; emetic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. as a tonic; 10 to 20 grs. as an emetic.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis and alkaline carbonates, lime water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, and the various vegetable astringents.

Zinci Carbonas.
Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on sulphate of zinc. $ZnO,CO_2\,2\,ZnO,3HO$.
Action.—Tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.

Zinci Chloridum. $ZnCl$.
Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas on granulated and carbonate of zinc.
Action.—Externally, caustic. It is useless internally, and is moreover dangerous.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi.

Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on zinc, and subsequent addition of chlorine gas.
Action.—Disinfectant. The basis of Sir W. Burnett's "Disinfecting Fluid."

Zinci Lactas.

Prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute lactic acid.
Action.—Tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in epilepsy. Said to be more easily digested than other preparations of zinc.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Zinci Oxidum. ZnO.

Prepared from the carbonate by the application of heat.
Action.—Tonic. An excellent absorbing powder to excoriations.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. in pill or powder.
Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, and alkalis.

Unguentum Zinci.

Composed of oxide of zinc 80 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.
Action.—Emollient.

Zinci Phosphas.

Action.—Nervine; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in pill, or solution with dilute phosphoric acid.

Zinci Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on granulated zinc. $ZnO,SO_3,7HO$.

Action.—Astringent; emetic; tonic. Useful in various spasmodic or convulsive nervous diseases, as chorea, epilepsy, &c., but is suitable only in cases of a plethoric habit. Useful, also, as a local astringent. Solid sticks of the anhydrous sulphate of zinc are made for local use, and are very efficacious when applied to the cervix uteri in certain forms of chronic uterine leucorrhœa.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.; as an emetic, 10 to 30 grs.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, earths, sulphurets, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, chloride of barium, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Zinci Valerianas.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of zinc. $ZnO,C_{10}H_9O_2$.
Action.—Antispasmodic; tonic. Useful in hysteria, and in various spasmodic or convulsive diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.

ZINGIBER. The scraped and dried rhizome of Zingiber officinale. Ginger.
Action.—Aromatic carminative; stimulant. Useful in some forms of dyspepsia accompanied by flatulence.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Syrupus Zingiberis.

Strong tincture of ginger 6 fl.drs., syrup 19 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f℥ss. to f℥j, or more.
For a child a year old, ♏x.

Tinctura Zingiberis.

Composed of ginger 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏xv to f℥ss. or f℥j.
For a child a year old, ♏iij.

Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.

Composed of ginger 10 oz., rectified spirit q. s. to make a pint by slow percolation.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ♏v to ♏xx.

Gingerine.

The active principle of ginger.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

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PART III.

ON THE ART OF PRESCRIBING.

The following rules to be observed in regard to the *Art of Prescribing* will, I think, be found useful to the practitioner, as indicating the "principles of medicinal combination" which should guide him in the selection of remedies, so as the more efficiently to secure the object sought for. The rules are culled from Dr. Paris' "Pharmacologia," and I have added some examples in illustration of each.

1. To promote the Action of the Basis.

I. By combining several different forms or preparations of the same substance. As, for example, in administering tinctures and infusions of the same drug.

II. By combining the basis with substances which are of an analogous nature—*i.e.*, which are individually capable of producing the same, or kindred effects, but with less energy than when in combination with each other. For example, krameria and logwood; æther and camphor; henbane and belladonna; rhubarb and colocynth, &c.

III. By combining the basis with substances of a different nature, and which do not exert any chemical influence upon it, but are found by experience, or inferred by analogy, to be capable of rendering the stomach, or system, more susceptible of its action. As examples may be instanced quassia with steel, tartar emetic with sulphate of magnesia, ipecacuanha and antimony, &c.

2. To correct the Operation of the Basis, by obviating any unpleasant effect it might be likely to occasion, and which would prevent its intended action, or defeat the object of its exhibition.

I. By chemically neutralizing or mechanically separating the offending ingredient.

II. By adding some substance calculated to guard the stomach, or system, against its deleterious effects. For example, henbane and podophyllin, cinnamon and aloes, soap and colocynth, &c.

3. To obtain the Joint Operation of two or more Medicines.

I. By uniting those medicines which are calculated to produce the same ultimate results, but by modes of operation totally different. Examples are seen in the actions of ipecacuan and squills; digitalis and squills; catechu and chalk mixture; acid and bark, &c.

II. By combining medicines which have different powers, and which are required to obviate different symptoms, or to answer different indications. For example, myrrh and aloes; opium and logwood; sulphate of iron and sulphate of magnesia, &c.

4. To obtain a New and Active Remedy, not afforded by any single substance.

I. By combining medicines which excite different actions in the stomach and system, in consequence of which new or modified results are produced. Examples of this are seen in the combination of opium and antimony; opium, nitrate of potash, and ipecacuanha; gentian and senna, &c.

II. By combining substances which have the pro-

perty of acting chemically upon each other; the results of which are—

(*a*) The formation of new compounds—for instance, lemon juice and carbonate of soda; acetic acid and ammonia, &c.

(*b*) The decomposition of the original ingredient, and the development of its more active elements—as in adding spirit to dry aconite leaves, citric acid to bicarbonate of potash, &c.

III. By combining substances between which no other change is induced than a diminution or increase in the solubility of the principles in which their medicinal virtues reside.

(*a*) By the intervention of substances that act chemically, such as acetic acid and acetate of lead; sulphuric acid and sulphate of magnesia; acetic acid and acetate of morphia, &c.

(*b*) By the addition of ingredients whose operation is entirely mechanical. For example, mucilage and bismuth; yolk of egg and castor oil; sulphate of potash and scammony, &c.

5. To afford an eligible Form.

I. With reference to its efficacy. As in administering peppermint-water and carbonate of ammonia.

II. With regard to its taste or appearance. As for example, orange-peel and turpentine; ginger and liquor potassæ; syrup and sulphate of magnesia.

III. In regard to consistence or equable mixture. As when water is added to various mixtures; soap to mercury, &c.

IV. Lastly, with reference to preservation. Examples of this are seen in the addition of spirit of wine (tinctures) to infusions, &c.

PART IV.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.*

1. Acids.

(*Mineral.*)

Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda. Almond, olive, or lamp oil.

The above also applies to poisoning by the sulphate of indigo.

(*Vegetable.*)

Chalk (or whitening) with water.

This also applies to poisoning by the oxalate of potash.

2. Alkalis.

Vinegar and water, equal parts. Water, acidulated with acetic or pyroligneous acid. Sour beer. Aqueous solutions of citric acid. Lemon, orange, or lime juice. Almond, olive, or lamp oil.

3. Antimony.

Solution of tannic acid. Astringent decoctions (as of tea, nut-galls, cinchona, oak-bark, pomegranate, tormentilla, or uvæ ursi). Astringent tinctures (as of

* This table, with certain modifications, is adopted from Pereira's "Elements of Materia Medica."

cinchona, catechu, or kino) diluted with water. Astringent extracts dissolved in water.

The above apply to the case of poisoning by tartar emetic; but for the sesquichloride or butter of antimony, the proper antidotes are—Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

4. Arsenic.

For arsenious acid, a mixture of oil and lime-water, or milk and lime-water. Light magnesia mixed with water. For the arsenites, gelatinous hydrated sesquioxide of iron, or a mixture of tinct. of sesquichloride of iron or persulphate of iron, supersaturated by carbonate of ammonia. Ferri sesquioxydum (ferricarbonas) mixed with water. For arsenic acid, purified animal charcoal. Common animal charcoal. Ivory black.

5. Barytic Salts.

Solution of sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of soda; or alum. (For carbonate of baryta, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar diluted.—A. S. Taylor.)

6. Copper.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat flour mixed with water.

7. Earths.

(*Caustic Lime.*)

Carbonic acid—the most convenient form being a bottle of soda water.

8. Hydrocyanic Acid and Preparations containing it.

Carbonate of ammonia and water to be swallowed. Diluted ammonia to the nostrils. Artificial respiration of air impregnated with the vapour of ammonia. Dissolve 10 grains of sulphate of iron in one ounce of water, and add one drachm of tinct. sesquichloride of iron; to this solution add one scruple of carbonate of potass, previously dissolved in one or two ounces of water; administer the mixture immediately. A few drops of a solution of chlorine, or nitro-hydrochloric acid mixed with water, to be introduced into the stomach.

The above applies also to poisoning by the preparation of cyanogen.

9. Iodine.

Decoction of starch (wheat-starch, arrow-root, or tapioca). Flour and water. Boiled potatoes. Bread.

10. Lead.

See Barytic salts. (For carbonate of lead, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar diluted.—A. S. Taylor.) A solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, or Harrogate water, to be drunk. Painters, workmen in lead factories, and others whose skin is impregnated with lead, should employ, as a sulphuretted bath, a solution of four ounces of sulphuret of potassium in thirty gallons of water.

11. Mercury.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. A mixture of two parts of finely divided iron (filings) and one part of zinc.—(Bouchardat.)

12. Opium.

Solution of tannic acid. Astringent decoctions (as of tea, nut-galls, cinchona, oak-bark, pomegranate, tormentilla, or uvæ ursi). Astringent tinctures (as of cinchona, catechu, or kino) diluted with water. Astringent extracts dissolved in water.

The above applies not only to poisoning by opium, but also to all the poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and to vegetables whose active principles are alkaloids, such as belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium, colchicum, veratrum, &c.

13. Silver.

Common salt dissolved in water. Sea-water. White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water.

14. Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Sulphurets.

Air slightly impregnated with chlorine to be inhaled.

For poisoning by the *hydrosulphuret of ammonia* (sulphuret or sulphide of ammonium), a dilute solution of chloride (hypochlorite or chlorinated) of soda to be swallowed.

For the *sulphuret of potassium*, dilute solution of chloride (hypochlorite or chlorinated) of lime to be swallowed.

15. Tin.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of

16. Zinc.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

PART V.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.

Achselmannstein, in Bavaria. Climate mild and agreeable. Water briny, aperient, and slightly chalybeate. Contains about 1800 grains of chloride of sodium in a pint, with the sulphates of soda, lime, and potash. Useful in chronic skin diseases and uterine engorgement.

Adelheidsquelle, at Heilbrunn, in Bavaria; 2000 feet high. Water contains a good deal of chloride of sodium with salts of iodine and bromine. Useful in chronic glandular enlargements, scrofula, &c.; also in chronic uterine enlargements. Is imported in bottles.

Airthrey, Bridge of Allan, Scotland. Water contains a good deal of alkaline sulphates, especially magnesia. Hence is aperient, and useful in chronic internal congestions.

Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia. Climate mild. Water contains chloride of sodium 24 grains to a pint, sulphate and carbonate of soda and potash, and traces of iodine and bromine with iron. Useful in chronic skin disease, congestion of liver, chronic rheumatism, syphilis, &c.

Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. Climate mild. Water contains small quantities of alkaline and earthy sulphates, and enjoys great repute for chronic rheumatism, gout, and sciatica.

Aldfield, in Yorkshire. Water slightly alkaline and sulphurous. Useful in chronic skin disease, rheumatism, and gout.

Alet, at Aude, in France. Water mildly chalybeate. Useful in anæmia and other debilitated conditions. Is imported in bottles.

Alexandersbad, in Bavaria, 1800 feet high. Climate rather severe. Water chalybeate and saline, with a good deal of free carbonic acid gas. Rather stimulating. Useful in anæmia and chlorosis.

Altwasser, in Prussian Silesia, is charmingly situate. Water alkaline and chalybeate, strongly gaseous. Useful in debility.

Apollinaris, at Neuenahr, in Germany. Charming scenery; mild climate. Water alkaline, gaseous. Useful in gout and rheumatism; also for internal congestions, especially of the pulmonary mucous membrane. Is imported in bottles.

Arnstadt, in Germany, near Erfurt. A powerful brine spring. Contains upwards of 1800 grains of chloride of sodium in a pint, with chlorides of lime and magnesium. Useful, in scrofula, for baths.

Ashby-de-la-Zouche, in Leicestershire. Similar to, but less strong than, the foregoing.

Auteuil, Seine, in France. A mildly chalybeate spring. Useful in debility with anæmia.

Baden, near Vienna. A mildly saline and sulphurous spring, slightly gaseous. Useful in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous disease, and internal congestions.

Baden-Baden. Climate mild, with lovely scenery. Water alkaline, containing about 24 grains in a pint, chiefly chloride of sodium. Useful in chronic rheumatism and gout. Thermal.

Bagneres-de-Luchon, in the South of France. About 2000 feet high, with charming scenery. Water chalybeate, with manganese. Thermal. The temperature ranging from 60° to 150° F. Useful in chronic skin disease and glandular enlargements.

Baréges, in the Hautes Pyrénées, France. About 4000 feet high. Water thermal, 86° to 110° F., strongly sulphureous. Useful in chronic skin diseases, glandular enlargements, and rheumatism. Is imported in bottles.

Bath, in Somersetshire. Water thermal, 88° to 120°. Alkaline, slightly aperient. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Berka, in the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar. A sulphurous mildly alkaline spring. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Birmenstorff, in Switzerland. A bitter, saline, aperient water, containing sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda.

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Carlsbad, in Bohemia. 1200 feet high. Water saline, aperient, alkaline. Gaseous. Contains 20 grains of sulphate of soda, and 10 each of carbonate and chloride of sodium in a pint. Temp. 120° to 160° F. Useful in affections of the liver, with constipation, jaundice, gout, rheumatism, &c. Is imported in bottles.

Cauteret, Hautes-Pyrénées, France. 3000 feet high. Climate mild. Water sulphureous, with iodine. Useful in chronic skin diseases, scrofula, &c.

Challes, Savoy. Resembles the foregoing, but is milder.

Charlottenbrunnen, in Silesia. 1500 feet high, with a mild and agreeable climate. A gaseous, chalybeate water. Useful in debility with anæmia, and for chronic pulmonary affections.

Chateldon, in France. A pleasant, acidulous, gaseous water. Makes an agreeable drink with claret. Is imported in bottles.

Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Contains several springs of various composition—chalybeate, saline aperient, ioduretted and sulphuretted. All more or less gaseous.

Clifton, Gloucestershire. A mild, agreeable climate, with slightly saline springs.

Condillac, France. An agreeable, acidulous, gaseous water. Forms a pleasant drink with light wine. Is imported in bottles.

Contrexville, in the Vosges, France. An alkaline, slightly chalybeate water. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, &c. Climate very bracing.

Croft, Yorkshire. A saline aperient, sulphureous, with a good deal of sulphate of magnesia. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Dinsdale, Northamptonshire. A strongly sulphureous water, slightly aperient. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Dorton, Buckinghamshire. A very powerful gaseous chalybeate, containing nearly 12 grs. of sulphate of iron in a pint. Useful when diluted for chlorosis, anæmia, &c.

Driburg, in Westphalia. A powerful chalybeate, also saline and alkaline. Gaseous. Useful in debility, with constipation.

Droitwich, Worcestershire. Contains a good deal of chloride of sodium. Is too strong for internal use, but capital for salt baths.

Dumblane, Perthshire. Powerfully saline, especially in chloride of sodium and lime. Aperient, alterative. Useful in scrofula.

Eilsen, in North Germany. Contains various sulphur springs, with sulphates of lime, soda, and magnesia. Aperient, alterative. Useful in constipation with hepatic derangement, gout, and rheumatism.

Ems, in Nassau. Thermal, alkaline. Temp. 85° to 115°. Containing 20 grs. bicarbonate of soda in a pint. Useful in congestions and hypertrophies of internal organs, especially the uterus, liver, &c. Is imported in bottles.

Enghien, Montmorency, Paris. A powerful sulphureous water. Very useful in chronic cutaneous diseases, scrofula, and glandular enlargements.

Fachingen, in Nassau. An alkaline, gaseous, saline water, containing upwards of 30 grs. of bicarbonate of soda in a pint. Useful in gout and rheumatism, and to correct acidity, lithiasis, &c.

Filey, Yorkshire. Saline, aperient. Contains upwards of 50 grains of chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, &c. in a pint. Useful in chronic derangements of liver, dyspepsia, &c.

Franzenbad, in Bohemia. 1600 feet high. A saline, mildly chalybeate, and aperient water. Useful in chronic hepatic derangements. Contains about 30 grs. of sulphate of soda in a pint.

Friedrichshall, in Saxe-Meiningen. A bitter, saline aperient, similar in composition to the foregoing, but much stronger, and non-chalybeate. Contains nearly 60 grs. of sulphate of soda, 50 of sulphate of magnesia, and 75 of chloride of sodium in a pint. Useful as an aperient in constipation, with torpidity of liver. Is imported in bottles. Is best drunk warm.

Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. A slightly chalybeate saline.

Gastein, in Austria. 3000 feet high, beautifully situate, with a mild but bracing air. Water feebly saline. Well adapted for cases of nervous debility.

Gilsland, in Cumberland. Contains a strongly chalybeate and a sulphureous spring. Useful in debility and chronic skin disease.

Gloucester Spa. Bitter, aperient, and briny, containing about 70 grs. of sulphate and chloride of soda in a pint.

Harrogate, in Yorkshire. Contains chalybeate and sulphureous springs. Useful in chronic skin diseases, in rheumatism, and in debility with anæmia.

Hastings, in Sussex. Chalybeate, gaseous springs. Climate mild.

Hockley, near Southend, in Essex. Mildly aperient, saline.

Homburg, Germany. Slightly chalybeate, with good deal of chloride of sodium.

Horley Green, Yorkshire. Strongly chalybeate, saline.

Hovingdon, in Northumberland. Sulphureous, slightly alkaline.

Inverleithen, in Peebleshire. Saline, slightly briny.

Ischia, in Southern Italy. Thermal, saline. Temp. 160° F. Useful in chronic rheumatism and internal congestions, and for baths in skin diseases.

Ischl, in the Austrian Tyrol. 1400 feet high. Climate bracing. Water briny.

Kingswood, in Gloucestershire. Bitter, aperient, saline.

Kissingen, in Bavaria. Climate mild, with delightful scenery. Waters gently aperient, briny. Useful in chronic internal congestions. Is imported in bottles.

Kosen, in Saxony. Strongly briny, with a good deal of sulphate of lime. Useful for baths only.

Kœnigsdorff-Jastrzemb, in Upper Silesia. Chiefly briny, with other chlorides. Useful for various chronic glandular enlargements.

Krankenheil, in Bavaria. 2500 feet high. Climate bracing. Water feeble, chiefly sulphureous. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Kreuznach, in Rhenish Prussia. An iodo-bromated water. Useful in scrofula, syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and skin disease; also in chronic glandular or other hypertrophic enlargements. Is imported in bottles, in mutter lye, and in the salt.

Kronthal, in Nassau. Climate mild. Water saline. Useful in chronic pulmonary affections.

Labassère, in the Hautes-Pyrénées. 1800 feet high. Water very feeble. Used chiefly for chronic glandular enlargements.

Landeck, in Prussian Silesia. A bracing climate. 1400 feet high. Water distinguished chiefly for its purity.

Langenbrucken, in Baden. Slightly alkaline. Useful in chronic rheumatism and vesical catarrh.

Leamington, in Warwickshire. Saline, aperient, and chalybeate. Useful in chronic rheumatism and hepatic derangements, dyspepsia, &c.

Leuk, in Switzerland. Bracing climate, upwards of 4000 feet high. Waters used chiefly for baths in chronic skin disease and glandular enlargements. Slightly aperient.

Lippik, in Sclavonia. Slightly aperient, saline, alkaline. Said to be useful in hysteria. Thermal, 92°—115°.

Lippspringe, in Westphalia. Climate mild, with charming scenery. Water saline, feebly alkaline. Useful in chronic pulmonary complaints.

Lucca, in Central Italy. Resembles the foregoing.

Luhatschowitz, in Moravia. 1600 feet high. Climate mild, rather relaxing from moisture. Water strongly alkaline, briny. Useful in chronic pulmonary complaints, scrofula, and congestions of internal organs.

Malton, in Yorkshire, saline, chalybeate.

Malvern, in Worcestershire. Pleasantly situate, mildly bracing. Water pure, useful in various renal and vesical affections.

Matlock, in Derbyshire. Slightly chalybeate, gaseous, with small quantity of lime. Useful in cases of liver derangement, rheumatism, &c.

Marienbad, in Bohemia, 2000 feet high, with dry, bracing air. Saline aperient from sulphate and bicarbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, &c. Gaseous. Useful in disorders of digestive system, gout, &c. Imported in bottles.

Meinberg, in Germany. Saline, chalybeate, gaseous. Tonic.

Melksham, in Wiltshire. Saline, chalybeate.

Mergentheim, in Würtemberg. Lovely scenery, mild climate. Saline aperient, with sulphate and chloride of soda and magnesia. Useful in chronic hepatic derangement.

Moffat, in Dumfriesshire. Powerful chalybeate, sulphureous.

Mondorf, in Luxemburg. 2300 feet high; pleasantly situate. Strongly briny, containing 70 grs. of chloride of sodium, 25 grs. of chloride of calcium in 16 oz. Useful in congestion of the gastro-pulmonary mucous membranes. Temp. 77° F.

Nenndorf, in Prussian Westphalia. Charming scenery. Saline aperient, chiefly sulphates.

Neuenahr, in Rhenish Prussia. Pleasantly situate. Gaseous. Saline, chiefly carbonates. Useful in gout and rheumatism, with congestions of the mucous surfaces, especially the pulmonary.

Offen, in Hungary. Mildly saline aperient. Gaseous. Useful in gout, rheumatism, and chronic hepatic derangements.

Orezza, in Corsica. Strongly gaseous. Chalybeate, saline, chiefly carbonates. Forms an agreeable drink with or without wine at meals. Useful in dyspepsia, gout, and hepatic derangements, anæmia, and chlorosis. Is imported in bottles.

Ottilienquelle, near Paderborn, in Westphalia. Saline, chalybeate. Useful in debility, and derangements of the digestive system.

Pfäffers, in Switzerland. 2000 feet high. Alkaline. Gaseous. Temp. 100° F. Useful in rheumatism and gout.

Pitkeathly, in Perthshire. Alkaline, chiefly chlorides. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Plombières, in the Vosges, France. About 1300 feet high. Mildly alkaline. Useful in gout, rheumatism, and derangements of the digestive system, and congestions of the female pelvic organs. Imported in bottles.

Pougues, in France. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate and gaseous. Useful in chronic, renal, and vesical affections.

Pullna, in Bohemia. A bitter saline aperient, resembling Friederichshall. Contains about 2 drms. of sulphate of soda, and 1½ drs. of sulphate of magnesia in 16 oz. Useful in constipation, with hepatic congestion. Imported in bottles.

Purton, in Wiltshire. A gaseous iodo-bromated water, with magnesium, sulphate of soda and magnesia.

Pyrmont, near Waldeck, in Westphalia. Charmingly situate. Saline aperient, slightly chalybeate. Gaseous. Useful in chlorosis and anæmia, with constipation, atonic dyspepsia, and debility. Imported in bottles.

Recoaro, in Venetia, 1500 feet high. Climate bracing, but mild. Chalybeate, saline aperient. Uses same as Pyrmont.

Reichenhall, in Bavaria, 1500 ft. high. Climate bracing. Water briny. Useful in scrofula and other debilitated conditions, for bathing.

Rippoldsau, in Baden, 1900 feet high. Climate bracing. Chalybeate, alkaline, slightly aperient, gaseous. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, and other debilitating conditions.

Saint Galmier, in France. Feebly alkaline, gaseous. Useful chiefly as a drink with light wines. Similar to Seltzer.

Saint Moritz, in the Engadine, Switzerland. 5500 feet high. Charming scenery, air bracing, strong. Water feebly alkaline, chalybeate. Useful in various atonic conditions.

Sandrock, Isle of Wight. Powerfully chalybeate, aluminous. Contains about 42 grs. sulphate of iron, 32 grs. sulphate of alum, in a pint. Too strong for drinking unless diluted. Used for baths in conditions of debility.

Scarborough, in Yorkshire. Saline aperient, slightly chalybeate. Useful in atonic conditions with
nia.

Schinznach, in Switzerland, 1500 ft. high, beautifully situate. Powerfully sulphureous, saline aperient. Temp. 95° F. Useful in chronic skin diseases, rheumatism, &c.

Schlangenbad, in Nassau; 1000 ft. high. Climate mild, with pleasant scenery. Feebly alkaline, alterative. Baths highly recommended for the skin.

Schwalbach, in Nassau; 900 ft. high. Climate moist, rather relaxing. Feebly alkaline, chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in anæmia and debility. Imported in bottles.

Schwalheim, in Hesse Cassel. Gaseous. Used chiefly for drinking with light wines.

Seidlitz, in Bohemia. Bitter, saline aperient. Chiefly sulphate of magnesia, soda, and lime. Useful in constipation.

Selters, in Nassau; 800 feet high. Alkaline, gaseous. Imported in the form of Seltzer water.

Shap, in Westmoreland. A saline spring, containing 25 grs. of chloride of calcium in a pint. Useful in scrofula, and to promote absorption.

Shotley, in Northumberland. Chalybeate, alterative, strong in chloride of calcium and sodium. Useful in debility.

Soultzmatt, in France. A gaseous, very feebly saline water. Used chiefly as a drink with light wines.

Spa, in Belgium. 1000 feet high. Strongly chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, and debility. Imported in bottles.

Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire. Saline aperient and sulphureous. Useful in scrofula, chronic skin diseases, gout, and rheumatism.

Tarasp, in Switzerland. 4300 feet high. Charming scenery in the Lower Engadine. Bitter saline aperient, with iodides and chlorides. Useful in chronic internal engorgements, rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases.

Tchitli, in Turkey. An alkaline spring, chiefly bicarbonate of soda, with traces of other carbonates and iron. Useful in lithiasis and allied conditions.

Töplitz, in Bohemia. Alkaline, saline. Temp. 70° to 120° F. Chiefly used for baths. There are also mud baths. Specially recommended for chronic rheumatism, gout, &c.

Tunbridge, in Kent. Chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in debility, anæmia, chlorosis, &c.

Tynemouth, in Northumberland. Chalybeate.

Vals, in France. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in lithiasis, rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, &c.

Weilbach, in Nassau. A mildly sulphureous water, gaseous. Recommended for certain pulmonary affections, gout, chronic rheumatism, and derangements of the liver.

Vernet, in the Eastern Pyrenees. Feebly saline, alkaline. Thermal. Temp. 50° to 130° F.

Vichy, in France. Beautifully situate, 800 feet high. Similar to the foregoing, but rather more depressing. Useful in the same conditions.

Victoria, at Stratford in Essex. Bitter saline aperient, slightly sulphureous, contains nearly 1½ drs. of sulphate of soda in a pint. Useful in gout, constipation, and hepatic diseases.

Whitby, in Yorkshire. Mildly chalybeate. Useful in debility, especially in conjunction with the bracing climate.

Wiesbaden, in Nassau. Saline, alkaline, gaseous; chiefly chloride of sodium and calcium. Temp. 160° F. Baths very useful in chronic rheumatism, gout, and some skin diseases.

Wildbad, in Würtemberg. Pleasantly situate 1300 feet high. Feebly alkaline. Useful in rheumatism, gout, &c.

Wildungen, in Waldeck. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate. Useful in cases of debility and for conditions of lithiasis.

Winfred, at Holywell, in Flintshire. A spring of almost perfectly pure water. Useful in chronic dyspepsia and certain renal affections.

Woodhall, in Lincolnshire. A powerful iodo-bromated water, with earthy and alkaline chlorides. Gaseous. This is the most powerful water of its kind in Europe. Useful in scrofula, syphilis, and chronic rheumatism. May be obtained in bottles.

PART VI.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.*

1. Alkaline Acidulous Springs.

The principal ingredients in these springs are **carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda.** The most important are those of Vichy 58° to 110°; Fachingen 50°; Geilnau 50°; and Bilin 53°.

The springs of Preblau, in Carniola, of Fellathal in Illyria, the Apollinarisbrunnen 70°, Mariensprudel 102°, and Victoriaquelle of Neuenahr, and the brine springs of Neuheim, in Hesse, belong also to this class.

2. Muriated Alkaline Acidulous Springs.

These waters contain, in addition to **carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda,** a considerable quantity of **chloride of sodium.** The chief springs are those of Ems, 85° to 117°; Selters, in Nassau; Luhatschowitz, in Moravia; which, besides containing a very large proportion of the above ingredients, contain no inconsiderable amount of iodides and bromides; the springs of Salzbrunn; the Roisdorf, in Rhenish Prussia; and the spring of Sinzig, in the valley of the Ahr. All these waters, except those of Ems, are cold.

* For this Part I am indebted to Dr. Althaus' valuable work on "The Spas of Europe." It will be observed that some springs are mentioned here which are not in the alphabetical list, and vice versâ. The groups here classified are to be taken only as specimens of the more important of each class; others will be found in the alphabetical list.

3. Alkaline Saline Waters.

Bicarbonate and sulphate of soda are the chief ingredients of this class. The springs of Marienbad 43° to 53°; of Tarasp and Scuols, in Lower Engadine, 37°; the Theresienbrunnen of Rohitsch, in Styria 48° to 52°; of Carlsbad from 117° to 162°; of Bertrich, near Coblentz, 90°; and the Trinkquelle of Ofen (Buda), 140°, are the principal springs. It must be remembered that there are important differences in the chemical compositions, as well as the temperature of the several springs at Marienbad and Carlsbad.

4. Bitter Waters.

The principal ingredients are the **sulphates of soda and magnesia.** These springs vary much in composition, and therefore in their action. The most important are those of Püllna, Sedlitz, Saidschütz, Gran, in Hungary, Friedrichshall, near Coburg, Kissingen, Leamington, and two other English springs of great value, though seldom used—namely, the Purton Spa, near Swindon, in Wiltshire, and the Cherry Rock, near Kingswood, in Gloucestershire, both of which contain a good deal of **carbonic acid,** and are therefore more agreeable.

5. Simple Muriated Waters.

The characteristic element in these waters is the large amount of **chloride of sodium** which they contain. The principal springs are those of Wiesbaden 156°; Baden-Baden 155°; Bourbonne-les-Bains 149°; Dipso and Thermia, in Greece, 88° to 162°; Soden in Nassau, Mondorf, near Luxembourg, and Canstatt, near Stuttgardt, both from 70° to 80°; Kronthal, near Frankfort, 55° to 62°; Kissingen 50°; Homburg 52°

and Cheltenham 50°. Nearly all these springs contain in addition free carbonic acid.

6. Muriated Lithia Waters.

The springs of Baden-Baden, which are much sought after in gout.

7. Brines.

These springs contain so large a quantity of **chloride of sodium** that their chief use is for bathing. Those of Rehme, in Westphalia, and Nauheim, in Hesse, are the most sought after; the former is cold, the latter has a temperature of from 75° to 100°. The brines of Achselmannstein, in Bavaria; of Arnstadt, near Weimar; of Ischl, in the Austrian Salzkammergut; Hall, near Innspruck; Jaxtfeld, in Würtemberg, which is very powerful; and Wittekind, near Halle, are the more important of this class.

8. Iodo-Bromated Muriated Springs.

The chief ingredients in these springs are **chloride of sodium, iodide of sodium and bromide of magnesium.** The waters of Kreuznach 54° to 55°, Hall, and Dürckheim, are the most important. Besides these, the waters of Elmen, in Prussian Saxony; of Wildegg, in Switzerland; of Castrocraro, in the Tuscan Romagna; the Adelheidsquelle, in Heilbrunn, Bavaria; the springs of Krankenheil, near Tölz, in Upper Bavaria; of Zaizon, in Transylvania; of Montecatini, in Tuscany; and of Lippik, in Sclavonia, are very valuable; the two latter more especially, as being also of high temperature, viz., from 92° to 115°.

9. Earthy Springs.

These contain **sulphate and carbonate of lime, chloride of calcium and sodium, and carbonic acid.** The most important are the springs of Wildungen, Leuk 123°, which contain a good deal of carbonic acid, Lippspringe, Weissenburg 82°, Bath, Lucca 116°, and Pisa 117°.

10. Indifferent Thermal Springs.

These waters contain but few salts, and in small quantities, and are chiefly remarkable for their **high temperature.** Those of Gastein vary from 95° to 118°; the Hauptquelle, of Teplitz, is 120°; Wildbad, in Würtemberg, 110°; those of Warmbrunn, in Silesia, 95° 105°; of Pfäffers and Ragatz 100°; Clifton 85°; Buxton 82°; Plombières Landeck 83°; and Schlangenbad, in Nassau.

11. Chalybeates.

a. Acidulous Chalybeates.

This class of mineral waters contain **carbonate of the protoxide of iron,** with **carbonate of manganese and carbonic acid.** The most important are the springs of Schwalbach, in Nassau; Spaa, in Belgium; Pyrmont, in the principality of Waldeck; Driburg, in Westphalia; Imnau, in Hohenzollern; the Cambray spring; and the springs of Altwasser, in Silesia.

b. Saline Acidulous Chalybeates.

These springs, in addition to the above, contain **sulphate and carbonate of soda and lime, and chloride of sodium.** Franzensbad, in Bohemia; Cudova, in Glatz; Petersthal and Rippolsau, in the

Duchy of Baden; Elster, in Saxony; Bocklet, near Kissingen; Recoaro, in Venetia; Reinerz, in Silesia; and Harrogate.

12. Sulphurous Waters.

These contain **sulphur, sulphurets of metals,** and **sulphuretted hydrogen,** with a good deal of **chloride of sodium.** They occur as hot and cold springs; among the former the most important are the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle 116° to 132°; Baden, near Vienna, 89° to 95°; the springs of Mehadia, in Hungary, 70° to 144°; of Baden, in Switzerland, 117° to 122°; of Aix-les-Bains, or Aix-in-Savoy, 108° to 116°. In the Pyrenees we have the springs of Barèges, 87° to 113°; Bagnères de Luchon 130°; St. Sauveur 94°; Eaux-Chaudes; Cauterets; and Eaux Bonnes. As cold sulphurous springs there are those of Neudorf, in Electoral Hesse; of Eilsen, in Schaumburg-Lippe; of Meinberg, in Lippe-Detmold; of Harrogate; and lastly, the springs of Sandefjord, on the coast of Norway.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

THE following Posological Table is taken from the Guy's Hospital Pharmacopœia. It is to be read as follows:—Suppose that the maximum dose of a given liquid is one fluid ounce, the dose for an infant one month old is thirty minims. If the substance be a solid, and the maximum dose is sixty grains, then the dose for an infant of a month old is three grains, and so on for the several ages stated. The maximum doses are given at the top of each of the three columns, and the doses for the different ages are opposite to those ages.

AGE.	MAXIMUM DOSE.		
	One fluid oz.	Sixty grains.	Twenty grains.
One month	minims 30	grs. 3	gr. 1
Three months...	——	grs. 4	——
Six months	minims 40	grs. 6	grs. 2
Nine months	——	grs. 7	——
One year	fl.dr. j.	grs. 8	grs. 3
Two years	fl.dr. iss.	grs. 10	grs. 4
Three years	fl.drs. iss.	grs. 12	grs. 4
Four years	fl.drs. ij.	grs. 15	grs. 5
Five years	fl.drs. ijss.	grs. 18	grs. 6
Six years	fl drs. iij.	grs. 20	grs. 7
Seven years	fl.drs. iijss.	grs. 25	grs. 8
Eight years	fl.oz. ss.	grs. 30	grs. 10
Ten years...	fl.drs. ivss.	grs. 35	grs. 12
Twelve years	fl.drs. v.	grs. 40	grs. 14
Thirteen years	fl.drs. vss.	——	grs. 15
Fifteen years	fl.drs. vj.	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighteen years	fl.drs. viss.	——	grs. 17
Twenty years	fl.drs. vij.	grs. 50	grs. 18
Twenty to forty-five years ...	fl.oz. j.	grs. 60	grs. 20
Fifty years	fl.drs. vij.	grs. 50	grs. 18
Sixty to seventy years	fl.drs. vj.	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighty to ninety years... ...	fl.drs. v.	grs. 40	grs. 14
One hundred years	fl.oz. ss.	grs. 30	grs. 10

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Weights.

1 grain	gr.			
1 ounce	oz.		=	437·5 grains.
1 pound	lb.	= 16 ounces	=	7000 grains.

Measures of Capacity.

1 minim	min.		
1 fluid drachm	fl.drm.	=	60 minims.
1 fluid ounce	fl.oz.	=	8 fluid drachms.
1 pint	O.	=	20 fluid ounces.
1 gallon	C.	=	8 pints.

Measures of Length.

1 line = $\frac{1}{12}$ inch.
1 inch = $\frac{1}{39\cdot1393}$ seconds pendulum.
12 " = 1 foot.
36 " = 3 " = 1 yard.

Length of pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London in a vacuum at the level of the sea . . } 39·1393 inches.

Relation of Measures to Weight.

1 minim	in the measure of	0·91	grs. of water,
1 fluid drachm	"	54·68	"
1 fluid ounce	" 1 ounce or . .	437·5	"
1 pint	" 1·25 pounds or	8750·0	"
1 gallon	" 10 pounds or	70,000·0	"

1 cubic inch of distilled water, in air, at 62° = 252·456 grains.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRICAL SYSTEM.

Weights.

1 milligramme	= the thousandth part of 1 grm. or	0·001	grm.
1 centigramme	= the hundredth ,,	0·01	,,
1 decagramme	= the tenth ,,	0·1	,,
1 gramme	= weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C. . . .	1·0	,,
1 decagramme	= 10 grammes ,, . . .	10·0	,,
1 hectogramme	= 100 grammes ,, . . .	100·0	,,
1 kilogramme	= 1000 grammes ,, . . .	1000·0	,,

Measures of Capacity.

1 millitre	=	1	cub. cent. of the measure of 1 grm. of water.		
1 centilitre	=	10	,,	10	,,
1 decilitre	=	100	,,	100	,,
1 litre	=	1000	,,	1000	,, (1 kilo.)

Measures of Length.

1 millimetre	= the thousandth part of 1 metre, or	0·001	metre.
1 centimetre	= the hundredth ,,	0·01	
1 decimetre	= the tenth part ,,	0·1	
1 metre	= the ten millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.		

RELATION OF THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA TO THE METRICAL WEIGHTS.

1 pound	=	453·5925	grammes.
ounce	=	28·3495	,,
1 grain	=	0·0648	,,

RELATION OF MEASURES OF CAPACITY OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA TO THE METRICAL MEASURES.

1 gallon	= 4·543487	litres.		
1 pint	= 0·567936	„	or 567·936	cubic centimetres.
1 fluid ounce	= 0·028396	„	·28·396	„
1 fluid drachm	= 0·003549	„	3·549	„
1 minim	= 0·000059	„	0·059	„

RELATION OF THE METRICAL WEIGHTS TO THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 milligramme	=	0·015432 grs.
1 centigramme	=	0·15432 „
1 decigramme	=	1·5432 „
1 gramme	=	15·432 „
1 kilogramme = 2 lbs. 3 oz. 119·8 grs.	or	15432·348 „

RELATION OF THE METRICAL MEASURES TO THE MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 millimetre	=	0·03937 inches.
1 centimetre	=	0·39371 „
1 decimetre	=	3·93708 „
1 metre	=	39·37079 „ or 1 yard 3·7 inches.
1 cubic centimetre	=	15·432 grain measures.

1 litre = 1 pint 15 oz. 2 drs. 11 m., or 15432·248 grain measures.

SYMBOLS AND EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS OF THE ELEMENTARY BODIES MENTIONED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Elementary Bodies.	Symbols and Equivalents.*					
	Old System.			New System.		
Aluminium	Al	=	13·75	Al	=	27·5
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb	=	122	Sb	=	122
Arsenic	As	=	75	As	=	75
Barium	Ba	=	68·5	Ba	=	137
Bismuth	Bi	=	210	Bi	=	210
Boron	B	=	11	B	=	11
Bromine	Br	=	80	Br	=	80
Cadmium	Cd	=	56	Cd	=	112
Calcium	Ca	=	20	Ca	=	40
Carbon	C	=	6	C	=	12
Cerium	Ce	=	46	Ce	=	92
Chlorine	Cl	=	35·5	Cl	=	35·5
Chromium	Cr	=	26·25	Cr	=	52·5
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu	=	31·75	Cu	=	63·5
Gold (Aurum)	Au	=	196·5	Au	=	196·5
Hydrogen	H	=	1	H	=	1
Iodine	I	=	127	I	=	127
Iron (Ferrum)	Fe	=	28	Fe	=	56
Lead (Plumbum)	Pb	=	103·5	Pb	=	207
Lithium	L	=	7	L	=	7
Magnesium	Mg	=	12	Mg	=	24
Manganese	Mn	=	27·5	Mn	=	55
Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg	=	100	Hg	=	200
Nitrogen	N	=	14	N	=	14
Oxygen	O	=	8	O	=	16
Phosphorus	P	=	31	P	=	31
Platinum	Pt	=	98·5	Pt	=	197
Potassium (Kalium)	K	=	39	K	=	39
Silver (Argentum)	Ag	=	108	Ag	=	108
Sodium (Natrium)	Na	=	23	Na	=	23
Sulphur	S	=	16	S	=	32
Tin (Stannum)	Sn	=	59	Sn	=	118
Zinc	Zn	=	32·5	Zn	=	65

* In this work I have generally retained the symbols and equivalents of the *old system*.

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